FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli aircraft attacked a "terrorist base" south of Sidon early 10 September and the pilots reported "good hits" on their targets, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The base was reportedly used by the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. The IDF spokesman added that the Israeli Navy had earlier fired at a dinghy off the Lebanese coast, forcing it ashore and causing at least one casualty among four terrorists aboard. Reporting on the Israeli air raid, Beirut radio stated that 3 Palestinians were killed and 10 other people were wounded, adding that the attack inflicted heavy damage in the industrial district of Sidon and caused the collapse of a 4-story building housing Palestinian refugees. The radio also claimed that an Israeli landing attempt north of Tyre was foiled.

In another military development, Jerusalem radio announced that katyusha rockets hit a Galilee settlement during the night of 9 September, causing "heavy damage."

Kidnapped American — An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the Islamic Jihad organization was responsible for kidnapping Frank Reed, AFP reported. The caller described Reed as a CIA agent, adding that "compromising documents" were found on him and that his job as headmaster of the Lebanese International School was just a "cover" for intelligence activities.

Dialogue Meeting — The cabinet held another dialogue committee meeting 9 September during which agreement was reached to begin transferring control of ports to the legitimate authorities by the end of the month, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio.

Egypt-Israel

Despite earlier reports that the Israeli-Egyptian summit was off because of a breakdown in the talks on the Tabah arbitral compromis, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid subsequently announced that the talks would resume 10 September and that a summit could take place "right away" if the two sides resolve their differences over the Tabah border markers and the names of arbiters. The foreign minister's remarks, reported by MENA, followed a lengthy meeting with the Israeli delegation in Cairo.

Confirming the continuation of the talks, Jerusalem radio said Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has approved Egypt's request that the Israeli delegation remain in Cairo to resume the negotiations. Peres also disclosed that he is still hoping to meet with President Husni Mubarak 11 September, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military statement cited by IRNA warned Iraqi civilians to evacuate Iraqi cities because of an impending Iranian bombardment in retaliation for Iraq's use of chemical weapons and its air raids on Iranian industrial and residential targets. An Iranian spokesman denied Iraq's claim that Iran shelled residential areas in Basra 8 September, according to IRNA, but he said Iran would continue reprisal attacks on "military and economic installations" in the suburbs of Basra until Iraq stops its raids on Iranian industrial and civilian areas.

Syria

Air Power — Israeli military sources cited by Israel's *'Al Hamishmar* stated that the Syrian Air Force has still not received MiG-29's, though Syrian pilots are currently training on these aircraft in the USSR.

Tishrin on Terrorism — Although U.S. officials have insinuated that the Karachi and Istanbul incidents were terrorist acts carried out by Arabs, "signs indicate that both incidents were carried out by Mosad and the CIA and are within the framework of justifying a large-scale military aggression," *Tishrin* maintained in a commentary reported by SANA.

Sudan

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit — Libya is ready for unity with Sudan, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a statement at Khartoum Airport reported by JANA. Commenting on the situation in southern Sudan, he expressed regret that SPLA leader Colonel John Garang has continued to oppose the new regime in Khartoum, adding that Sudan's need is not liberation but development toward "popular democracy, unionism, and socialism." Libya will keep pressuring Garang to stop fighting and to negotiate, Al-Qadhdhafi added. JANA said the Libyan leader received a "huge" official and popular welcome on his arrival in Sudan, noting that the reception was headed by Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Council of State.

Arab Summit in Khartoum — Sudan has agreed "in principle" to convene the next Arab summit conference in Khartoum subject to the approval of Saudi Arabia, which was expected to host the conference, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani disclosed in remarks reported by Omdurman radio. He noted that the request for Sudan to host the conference was made by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

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PDRY

USSR'S Smirnov Concludes Visit 3 Sep

EA041551 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Smirnov, Soviet fleet admiral and CPSU Central Committee candidate member, left Aden this morning after participating in the 15th anniversary celebrations of our Armed Forces. He was seen off at Aden International Airport by Brother Colonel 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff; several Armed Forces commanders; and the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Assistant Secretary Murphy

LD082159 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy at Al-Salam Palace this evening. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Ambassador in Washington Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Walter Cutler.

Murphy Departs

LD091336 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1124 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern Affairs, left Jeddah this morning after a visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry's western region branch, and Walter Cutler, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom, as well as by a representative from royal protocol office.

Sierra Leonean President Says Talks 'Successful'

LD091739 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1312 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh has stressed that his talks with King Fahd were successful and fruitful. In a statement to SPA, Momoh said the talks focused on bilateral relations and international issues, including the situation in South Africa, the Middle East problem, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Momah described relations between the Kingdom and Sierra Leone as excellent and amiable and pointed out that the two coutnries have been friends for a very long time. He stressed that the meeting between officials of the Kingdom and Sierra Leone was useful for exchanging views and experiences in a way that would benefit the two friendly peoples. Momoh concluded by saying that Arab-African cooperation is developing and growing to the benefit of both the Arab and African peoples.

Foreign Ministers Confer

LD091310 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred at noon today at the Conference Palace in Jeddah with Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, who is visiting the Kingdom with the delegation accompanying the Sierra Leonean president. During the meeting, which was attended by Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, Saudi Ambassador to Sierra Leone 'Abdallah al-Tubayshi, and Sierra Leonean Ambassador to the Kingdom Sulayman Baba Timbo, bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Momoh Departs

LD091445 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1323 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh left Jeddah at 1430 today after a visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince Receives Indonesian Vice President

LD071329 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, received Indonesian Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and the delegation accompanying him at Salam Palace in Jeddah this morning. Wirahadikusumah conveyed to His Royal Highness a verbal message addressed to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from President Suharto of Indonesia. The audience was attended by 'Abd al-Mushsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuway Jiri, counsellor at his royal highness's office, and by the Indonesian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Papers Say Israel Benefiting From Terrorism

LD091120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0535 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpts] *Al-Bilad* and *Al-Nadwa* have expressed their indignation at all forms of terrorism, whatever the motives, aims and, objectives.

Al-Bilad draws attention to the necessity to distinguish between acts of violence and of legitimate struggle, and says the distinction must be clear and the separation well defined. [sentence indistinct] *Al-Bilad* also says the irresponsible terrorist acts being claimed by some groups serve the interests of the Zionist enemy, which seeks to confirm its allegations and claims to world public opinion, which backs and supports the causes of the Arab nation, explaining that the enemy might take these irresponsible acts as pretexts for aggression against innocent people, as it usually does. [passage omitted]

Under the title "Who Should be Accused" *Al-Riyad* says the search in the cases of the hijacking of the U.S. plane in Pakistan

and the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul must not stop at the perpetrators only but should go beyond those hands to find the main beneficiary of such bestial acts, referring to the attack on the U.S. intelligence gathering ship *Liberty* during the 1967 war. The paper adds: We will not be distorting the facts if we say that Israel has a clear hand in this affair because the Zionist groups that directly contributed to the attacks on the Jews during the Nazi regime in Germany for the sake of higher policy objectives will not hesitate to strike at a Jewish synagogue and a U.S. plane as they have done before to a naval vessel of a close ally. The paper explains that what leads us to this conclusion is that Israel a few weeks ago intentionally attacked some mosques in the West Bank, turning them into bars and amusement centers. This is what Israel has planned for the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and it might take this act as a pretext to violate the Islamic sacred places because the Muslims, according to it, did not refrain from striking their synagogue in Istanbul.

The paper adds: The second subject is the hijacked U.S. plane.Even if the perpetrators of this crime were Arabs, the more important objective is to stir the United States and prompt it to retaliate, using its own means. The Israeli retaliation also would be along the same lines, using its own means.

The paper concludes by saying that the question is not who can control terrorism, because it exists everywhere in the world, although with different intensity and perception. The question is that these crimes relating to the Middle East are an ideal choice to serve Israel's tactical and strategic objectives.

The paper adds that this should not conceal the fact that Israel's essential interests are served by the escalation of such problems, even if it claimed that it was the victim and target of such acts.

Al-Riyad concludes its article by stressing that the Arab responsibility is to study this phenomenon and to discover against whom these violations are directed and who is the real beneficiary of them, otherwise whatever happens will be in Israel's interest at the expense of the Arab nation's present and future existence.

YAR

DFLP'S Hawatimah Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081351 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Brother Nayif Hawaimah arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to the YAR. In a statement to SABA', Brother Hawatimah said he would discuss with YAR officials current developments in the Arab arena, especially the Palestine question. He stressed that aggressive Zionist schemes as well as new developments and their threat to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation should be confronted on the basis of pan-Arab resolutions represented by Arab summit conference resolutions, especially the Rabat, Baghdad, and Fes resolutions. He added these resolutions affirm the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state under the PLO. Brother Hawatimah was received by the assistant secretary of the Standing Committee.

Citizen Holding Italian Consul Surrenders to Police

NC091414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1356 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — The Egyptian citizen who had been holding the Italian consul in Cairo hostage surrendered to Egyptian security forces at 1515 today.

The man, Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, left the consulate surrounded by Egyptian security men. Jadallah and the security men departed the area in a police car amid shouts from onlookers who were hailing Egypt.

(Crismo), minister plenipotentiary at the Italian Embassy in Cairo, participated in the negotiations preceding the surrender of Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, thus ending Jadallah's detention of the Italian consul and three Italian employees at the consulate, Pitiano, Barbiero, and Papaianni.

Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah is 30 years old. He is olive-skinned, 1.75 meters tall, and has curly red hair.

Minister Denies Incident Political

NC091433 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has said that news agency reports stating that the storming of the Italian Consulate by a gunman was a political or terrorist operation are totally untrue.

Safwat al-Sharif asserted that this was a stupid act by an Egyptian national who was demanding the payment of money owed to him for his work as a cook at a restaurant in Italy. [passage omitted] He returned to Egypt and began to visit the Italian Consulate to ask for the money owed to him for his work in Italy. He had been imprisoned in Italy for 2 years and the Italian authorities seized his passport prior to his return.

Security officials are communicating with him. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry Issues Statement

NC091820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — The Interior Ministry has released a statement on the incident at the Italian Consulate in Cairo. The text of the statement is as follows:

Security forces have succeeded in capturing and disarming the citizen who was holding the Italian consul in Cairo and three employees hostage. It transpired that the man is called Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah and works as a cook. He told the security authorities that the purpose of his action was to obtain money, which he estimated at 14 million Italian lire, owed to him in Italy by the owner of the Diplino restaurant in Rome. He worked at this establishment from 1981 to 1984, after which the restaurant owner had him detained in a psychiatric hospital and did not pay his salary. The man returned to Egypt in April. Two months ago, he applied to the Italian consul for a pension to which, he claimed, he was entitled under Italian law. The consul asked him to come and see him again in 1 month's time. The man then visited the consulate on several occasions, to no avail.

Yesterday, Jadallah decided to go to the consulate to demand his rights and, should he fail to receive a favorable response, to use threats to obtain his objective. He went to the consulate at noon today and met with the consul. When the consul said the matter needed more time, he drew a pistol and asked the consul to proceed to one of the rooms in the consulate where three other employees were working. He locked the door from the inside and held all four hostage until the security forces arrested and disarmed him. They then released the consul and the three other hostages.

An Interior Ministry official source stated that no injuries were inflicted during the arrest of the accused and the release of the hostages. He said that all the members of the Italian Consulate staff are in good health.

Mubarak, Husayn Refuse To Sign Murphy Document

PM100908 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Husayn, Mubarak Refuse To Sign Six-Point Declaration"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* bureau — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned from diplomatic sources that King Husayn of Jordan and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak have stuck to their position of refusing to sign a declaration of principles containing the six points announced by U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent visit to the Middle East. According to these sources, the declaration of principles was brought to the Middle East again by U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy on his current tour after slight amendments were made to the declaration by the U.S. State Department to persuade President Mubarak and King Husayn to sign it along with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

The same sources say that the Egyptian refusal is a result of Egypt's determination not to sign any political declaration on the Palestinian question without taking the opinion of the Palestinian people's representatives, meaning the PLO, and that Jordan called for the participation of the other parties, especially Syria.

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received Murphy again yesterday. [passage omitted]

Ghali on Mubarak-Peres Summit, Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

NC091829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the anticipated meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is not an end in itself and that such meetings must serve the cause of peace and stability in the region. At a news conference in Nairobi today, Ghali said that this meeting is linked to solving the Taba problem.

Ghali stated that the summit conference in Harare was successful to a great extent and that its success is due to the wisdom of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Responding to a question on Al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the conference, Ghali said: We were eager to avoid verbal duels and attacks. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's attack against the Nonaligned Movement and its member-states not only (?contravenes) the conference and its atmosphere but also contradicts the spirit and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which advocates dialogue and understanding and refrains from abusive language and scorn.

Ghali arrived in Nairobi from Harare following the conclusion of the nonaligned summit meetings. He is scheduled to leave the Kenyan capital Wednesday en route for Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Says Tabah Talks Not Deadlocked

NC091438 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1401 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Answering questions from reporters today on the status of the current Tabah talks in Cairo Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared that the talks have not reached a deadlock. Discussions are still going on, he said.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated: I received the Israeli delegation today and we talked about the various outstanding issues. We will meet again at 1800 this evening to continue our discussions on these matters.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid has declared that the two outstanding aspects of the Tabah issue will be discussed when the Egyptian and Israeli delegations meet this evening.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We certainly feel that progress has been made. We have reached a draft agreement regarding the arbitral compromis acceptable to both parties. He said that the two points that remain to be settled are the names of the three neutral arbiters and the matter of the border markers. Egypt has proposed some names while Israel has suggested others. We are on the verge of deciding on the names he added. Referring to the other outstanding issue, namely, the border markers, he said that this is a "technical point." He continued: I do not think that it is a very difficult problem, but rather a question that requires time and a field survey in order to determine the position of the border markers on the ground.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli experts are seriously working to determine the points relating to the border that will be submitted to the arbiters. He noted that this is a matter that requires accuracy.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We are not trying to change anything in the arbitral compromis agreement, which is about to be finalized. It is important to state that none of the parties wishes to change anything in the agreement.

He noted that one technical point in the appendix to the agreement remains to be settled; namely, the position of the markers. This is in addition to the selection of the names of the three international arbiters.

Responding to a question, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the summit between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres can be held if we resolve these two matters.

He added: The basic principle is [word indistinct] to approve the holding of the summit. However, the summit can be held if these two problems can be settled. For our part, we agree to the summit taking place after the arbitral compromis has been signed. If we do not reach agreement, it will not be the end of the world. We want to proceed providing that each side's position is very clear.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded by pointing out that the arbitral compromis agreement will be published so that everyone may peruse it.

'Abd al-Majid on Meeting's Outcome

NC092241 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with the members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks to complete discussion of the two outstanding points over the arbitral compromis. The first point is related to the disagreement over the selection of the three international arbiters and the second pertains to the appendix to the arbitral compromis, which includes placement of the border markers at Tabah.

The meeting lasted over 5 hours and was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah arbitral compromis will be resumed tomorrow, Wednesday, after each party consults with his government. He added: We still need some time to reach an agreement on the outstanding points, but we will abide by the content of the arbitral compromis agreement to the letter.

'Abd al-Majid explained that there are still technical disagreements over sections of the arbitral compromis appendix related to the field survey of the border markers at Tabah as well as names of the three neutral international arbiters. Dr 'Abd al-Majid described today's talks as extremely earnest and useful. He said that a good spirit and desire to reach a final solution to the Tabah problem prevailed. He stated that we tried all avenues to reach an agreement on the outstanding points.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that a solution could be reached tomorrow.

Asked whether the summit meeting between President Mubarak and Peres will be held on time, 'Abd al-Majid said: If we reach a solution, the summit could take place right away.

Responding to a question on the nature of the consultations that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are holding with their governments, 'Abd al-Majid said that they deal with new ideas.

The Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah problem are scheduled to resume at the level of experts at MENA House in Al-Jizah tomorrow.

'Abd al-Majid, Spanish Counterpart Meet

NC081540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — Official talks began at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry this afternoon between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spanish foreign minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi and a number of experts in the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Department, as well as the delegation accompanying the Spanish minister.

The talks dealt with ways to promote bilateral relations as both countries are eager to increase political, economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation. They also discussed possible Spanish participation in joint projects in Egypt and Spain's interest in bolstering Egypt's economy through the EEC.

Both sides reviewed the latest Middle East developments and Egypt's efforts through various parties to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue and establish a just and permanent peace in the region. They mentioned that Spain may be able to cooperate with the European Community to boost Egypt's efforts toward this goal. The participants also discussed international issues of common concern, primarily the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in South Africa.

Fernandex-Ordonez Leaves for Israel

NC090957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and his delegation left Cairo this morning for Israel, winding up a 2-day visit to Egypt.

During his stay, the Spanish minister held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, concerning bilateral relations and ways of cementing them. They also examined the possibility of Spanish participation in joint ventures in Egypt.

The Spanish guest was seen off at Cairo airport by Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi from the Foreign Ministry.

AL-AHRAM Ridicules Al-Qadhdhafi's Summit Speech

PM051112 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 4 Sep 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Shall We Destroy Nonalignment?"]

[Text] Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's sudden and theatrical appearance in Harare, Zimbabwe, and the statements he made during the 28th conference of nonaligned countries have created an unsuitable atmosphere of mockery at the conference.

Al-Qadhdhafi surprised leaders of more than 100 nonaligned states by asking them to completely abolish the Nonaligned Movement and to attach themselves and the countries they represent to either of the two big camps, the liberation camp and the imperialist camp, as he put it, and to go back to the situation that prevailed before 1956.

This statement means that Al-Qadhdhafi denies the fact that the nonaligned group is a liberated group. He also with a stroke of a pen deletes the history of 30 years of struggle by the Third World countries to make their voice heard in both the Eastern and Western camps. It also means that our struggle for scores of years to maintain our independent identity, to prevent alignment with the East or the West, and to resist the pressures to make us join this or that camp — that this long and persistent struggle has suddenly become nothing in Al-Qadhdhafi's eyes.

The only explanation of Al-Qadhdhafi's statements is that they are merely an invitation to commit collective suicide and to completely abandon the principles and tenets to which we adhere and for which we fought. This is reminiscent of his call to the Palestinian leader ['Arafat] and all the rest of the Palestinian resistance leaders during the Israeli attack on the Palestinian positions in Beirut to commit suicide.

So is it the state of despair in which Al-Qadhdhafi has found himself as a result of his increasing isolation by the Arab nation that has made him imagine that collective suicide is a cure-all?

Is Al-Qadhdhafi's present call for the destruction of the Nonaligned Movement a continuation of his proclamation a few months ago that he wishes to cut off the heads of all the Arab kings and presidents?

It is true that the Nonaligned Movement, like any other international group of countries that agree on the same principles, faces problems that are sometimes critical and at other times not, but nobody can claim that the way to solve these problems is to abandon these principles or erase the Nonaligned Movement from the record of the world liberation movements.

Deputy Premier Ramadan Discusses Gulf War

PM081320 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 Sep 86 pp 15,16

[Interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan by Qasim al-Samawi in Baghdad; date not given]

[Text] Al-Samawi: Observers regarded Khomeyni's recent statements rejecting any mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war as signaling the beginning of the attack which Tehran has been talking about for some time. What is your comment on these statements?

Ramadan: In fact, the Iraqi leadership is not waiting for an opinion from the Iranian leadership or a statement by Khomeyni. We are fully aware of the intentions of this regime since it took power and before the outbreak of the war. The picture is now clear to most of the world, whether with regard to the regime's refusal of any mediation to end the war or to its interference in the internal affairs of a number of Arab and Islamic countries. We are certain that this regime is for continuing the war as long as it possesses fighting capabilities; it will not desist despite all the appeals that say that justice, logic, and the interest of both countries call for peace. The only way to impose peace is to block the resources that provide the means for the continuation of the war. The economy is fundamental. For some time all our measures have been concentrating on the economic side, principally the oil, the refineries, the power stations, and the production sector, and we will continue to do so. Iranian rulers have realized that this method has actually begun hurting them, even before striking at the port of Sirri. So they have intensified their shelling of civilian towns, their aircraft unsuccessfully tried to penetrate our skies, and they hit Mosul, Kirkuk, and Mosul with missiles. I believe that by such actions they are trying to push us toward hitting their towns so as to provide them with a reason or an excuse to carry out a general mobilization under the pretext that Iraq is hitting at civilians and children. We have seriously affected the Iranian economy; this is the consensus of view among all observers. Iran could not retaliate in a similar manner so it resorted to this ignominious method. The Iraqi leadership, despite the pain it felt for the bombing and killing of civilians, proved to be stronger than these events and so it did not stoop to adopting this method. Rather, it continued to concentrate on the purely economic fields which, under international law, is permissible during wartime and which effectively contributes to imposing peace. I would once again say that as far as we are concerned there is nothing new in these statements. In the meantime we are following the right course. Iran's future is gloomy though we do not wish to judge it from now. But, at least, for our part we are sure of victory and of preventing Iran from achieving its aggressive objectives.

Al-Samawi: How do you evaluate the internal situation in Iran and its present military capabilities? How is Iraq preparing itself for the expected Iranian offensive?

Ramadan: Iran is facing serious difficulties in completing the mobilization it proclaimed. It needs to proclaim slogans and stands by which it can justify the continuation of fighting. It is also lacking in certain mobilization aspects. For our part, the Iranian offensive is known to us and it is proclaimed. Should it take place today, tomorrow, or in a month's time we are prepared for it and our strategy is continuing — a strategy which is, first, to strike at the economic installations and, second, to adopt the mobile defense method whenever possible. This is in order to ensure our ability to hold on firmly to our eastern borders in a manner that would not upset our precautions and plans. I would not like to jump to conclusions by saying that they are going to attack or not going to attack, but an offensive of such magnitude takes a long time to prepare for following the serious weakness Iran has suffered as a result of the previous battles and the confusion that prevailed in the Iranian domestic situation. It must be noted that every time positive factors appear or the current advocating peace becomes stronger we find that Iran tries to suppress all these attempts so that the war will continue.

Al-Samawi: Iraq's eastern borders are still threatened by Iran. Do you intend, in order to confront this, declare a general mobilization so that there will be a complete popular participation in repelling the Iranian aggression?

Ramadan: We in Iraq, as a regime and a party leadership, have adopted the method of mobilization whether for war or for construction; it is a mobilization that is unlike the classical method adopted in other countries. Practically and legally we do not need an alert. We apply the military conscription law fully and to the letter. We have the People's Army (militia) organization and compulsory reserve service. There is also a continuing organization of citizens who are not included in these services. Our people are constantly prepared and ready to deal with any emergency without the need for an "alert" because general mobilization is in effect and the role of the conscious masses is such that mobilization is constant and continuing; it is not for one specific situation only.

Al-Samawi: Following the successful strike at the port of Sirri which, as testified by those following the war, was effective, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i made new threats to escalate the war and strike at other targets in the Gulf in retaliation. In your opinion, what is the stand required following this serious threat?

Ramadan: What is required is greater cooperation with Iraq because the Gulf states are in fact in the same trench and on the same battlefront with Iraq. Iran's daily actions are making every person in the area more aware of the magnitude of the dangers of this regime and its intentions toward the countries of the area without exception. Therefore, this calls for greater cooperation and solidarity and for exerting joint efforts to confront this enemy. But Khamene'i's threats and Rafsanjani's statements seem strange and conflicting. They say that the raid on Sirri was a simple thing and that it was the "arrogant spirit" that magnified it to more than what it actually is and that "the missile we fired at Baghdad was a thousand times more serious than the raid on Sirri." Such claims deserve no comment. Certainly it [the raid on Sirri] was a purely Iraqi action that was not carried out with the assistance of other quarters as they claim. It is not true that our Air Force cannot reach Sirri without the assistance of others. They should know better than that. Our Air Force is capable of reaching not only Sirri but even farther than that. All the world news agencies have confirmed this fact. But if their intention behind such claims is to find an excuse in order to expand the war, then this is another matter. Such threats will not affect our course and we will continue to strike at their economic installations wherever they may be as long as this will speed up the collapse of the Iranian economy. Their objective is to prevent us

from striking at their installations, and for this reason they resorted to threatening the Gulf states, a ploy of which we are aware. Moreover, the port of Sirri was not originally an oil terminal. The Iranian oil pipelines terminate at Khark. When dangers escalated because of the daily bombing of Khark and of the substantial increase in insurance premiums, they exploited this dock (the Sirri dock) not by extending the pipelines to it but by using old Iranian giant tankers that transport the oil stealthily at night from Khark. The world tankers were afraid to go to Khark and so were diverted to Sirri docks. When we found out that Sirri is no longer just a dock but has been contributing to reviving the Iranian economy we dealt a blow to it without hesitation.

Al-Samawi: Aside from the presently frozen mediations because of the Iranian attitude, Iraq was recently visited by delegations from Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries that have maintained a neutral stand in the Iraq-Iran war. Are these new mediations or new efforts to end the war?

Ramadan: I do not wish to venture any opinion or express any optimism with regard to the question of mediations despite our desire for their success. We have placed the greatest confidence in our people first and in the new strategy which President Saddam Husayn is leading in the confrontation with the Iranian agggression second. However, this does not mean halting political efforts; on the contrary, political efforts should continue with unabated enthusiasm so that we should prove to the world that ours is a civilized country with great potential and which respects world opinion. It is true that we did not pin great hopes on the mediations in order to reach peace, but as an independent country we believe that we are part of this world community that influences us and we influence it. Therefore, we should do everything we can in order to explain our cause not only to those who undertand but also to these who hold views different from ours. At the beginning of the war we were not pleased with the stands of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries. This, of course, was due to matters that concern them alone. We for our part also understand the political circumstances of those countries or the principle of neutrality which they adopted. But I believe that there have been many changes in the attitude of the countries which were somewhat partial with Iran after many things have been clarified. Therefore, I cannot say that Cuba's or Nicaragua's attitude now is the same as it used to be 2 or 3 years ago. Many countries are trying to contribute to ending the conflict; these countries are aware of our positive attitude toward any useful effort. Moreover, these countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement holding its conference in Harare. The question of the war tops the conference agenda and, therefore, these visits and contacts are part of the efforts to crystallize stands preparatory to that major conference.

Communique 2,356 Details Latest Action With Iran

JN091639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,356 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the courage of the Iraqis, their love for their land, and their pride, every fighter is continuing his heroic effot to defend his homeland, honor, household, and bright presence and future. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. With resolve and courage, our brave pilots have continued to attack enemy troops in the operational sectors, killing enemy soldiers and destroying their equipment, weaponry, and supplies. They flew 77 combat missions and returned safely to base with their planes protected by God.

2. In the V Army Corps northern sector, our units continued to deal painful blows to enemy units opposite them, killing 13, wounding others, and destroying one rocket launcher, six infantry positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our units in the same sector seized 27 rifles of various types which the enemy had abandoned in recent battles in addition to the weapons mentioned in our communique on 8 September.

3. One of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan clashed with an enemy patrol that tried to advance on our positions. Our units killed most of the patrol members and forced the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy men were killed, one vehicle and three gun emplacements were destroyed, and two GC-rifles seized.

4. One enemy soldier was killed, others wounded, and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Three observation posts and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One vehicle was burned and one ammunition dump destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

7. One of our patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris found two small boats in the no-man's-land that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles. The two boats were taken to our positions.

8. The Khomeyniite clique's habit of shelling residential areas without any compunction or moral restraint is an expression of its inability to face the Iraqi heroes on the battlefield. Today this clique repeated its shelling of residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery. One civilian was martyred and seven other citizens, including a child and a woman, were injured. The shelling demolished 3 houses and damaged 7 other houses, 11 vehicles, and 1 school.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1986.

King Husayn Undergoes Minor Surgery in London

JN081150 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn underwent surgery on his sinuses at a London hospital this morning. The operation was completely successful, praise be to God. His majesty is expected to leave hospital within the next few days.

Reassures Hasan of Recovery

JN092022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call to His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this evening to reassure his highness and the large Jordanian family about his safety and recovery after he underwent surgery on his sinuses in London yesterday morning. His Highness Prince Hasan conveyed to his majesty the congratulations of his loyal family on his safety as well as the Jordanians' wish that God Almighty will preserve His Majesty King Husayn, the leader, and grant him continuing good health and happiness.

Crown Prince Assails Istanbul Synagogue Attack

JN081143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has described the killing of innocent Turkish civilians in Istanbul as another incident that will inevitably lead to more terrorism and bloodshed. His highness added that Jordan has always denounced random violence and that the killing of civilians at places of worship is an act which is condemned by the whole of mankind.

In a telephone call with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal last Saturday, His Highness Prince Hasan said responsibility for this act is assumed jointly by all the extremists alike and that the attempt to link it to a just cause contradicts with reason.

Prime Minister Receives Saudi Finance Minister

JN091334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this mornign Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote and consolidate them in the interest and welfare of the peoples of the two countries. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah and Saudi Ambassador in Amman, Shaykh Ibrahim al-Sultan.

The Saudi minister arrived in Amman last night to participate i the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Social and Economic Council.

Syrian Agriculture Minister Arrives in Amman

JN081952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Syrian Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud al-Kurdi arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening to attend the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which will begin meetings tomorrow morning on the level of Arab ministers of finance, economy, and agriculture. The session will last 2 days.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, Dr al-Kurdi said: We harbor every respect and appreciation toward the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. We are in direct, continued contact with Jordanian officials because we form one country. We meet to draw up joint policies for the sake of Arab citizens. He also said he would meet with the Jordanian agriculture minister and ministry officials.

Dr al-Kurdi also expressed his hope that participants in the session will work out a broad outline to reach a joint, defined, and future policy for Arab agricultural and economic integration, to promote food security in Arab countries, and to draw up real bases for confronting food shortages by presenting the problem to decisionmakers for suitable action in the interest of the Arab nation and to create a unified strategy.

The Syrian minister was received at the Al-Ramtha border point by the assistant agriculture ministry under secretary, the Al-Ramtha District officer, the police chief of Irbid Governorate, the director of the Al-Ramtha border center, a number of senior officials, and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Arab Economic, Social Council Convenes in Amman

Hasan: Buy Territories' Products

JN091325 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has called on Arab countries to entrench the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories by yearly importing a certain amount of products from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and other occupied Arab territories and to be committed to this procedure in light of the hopes the kinfolk in the occupied territories pin on it.

His highness affirmed Jordan is fully committed to its pledges to its kinfolk and to Arab boycott rules in this regard, explaining that agriculture is a basic pillar of economic steadfastness and adherence to the land and would deny the Israeli enemy the opportunity to remove people from their land and replace them with immigrants from all over the world.

In an address inaugurating the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council at the Royal Cultural Center this morning, his highness said Jordan is exerting continuous efforts to enable the kinfolk in the occupied territories to transfer their produce to the East Bank, affirming the need to support the

steadfastness of kinfolk thee through facilitating the transfer of their products via the East Bank to the rest of the Arab countries.

His highness urged all Arab countries to confront the challenges facing them in the sphere of Arab food security, saying cooperation in this field, away from the atmosphere and conflicts of politics, is feasible and useful, affirming that a lack of food security is dangerous for all Arab countries. [passage omitted]

Council Backs Proposal

JN100810 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — At the end of its meetings last night, the Arab Economic and Social Council stressed the need to open Arab markets to the occupied territories' agricultural products in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Arab boycott, and to exert efforts to provide the necessary mechanism to achieve this objective.

The council recommended the establishment of a marketing center for the occupied territories' products under the supervision of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee, providing that the headquarters of this center shall be in Amman. The council also decided to give priority to plans and programs that would achieve Arab food security.

The council decided to intensify regional and pan-Arab efforts to encourage developed scientific agricultural research and to create a more appropriate investment atmosphere to encourage agricultural investment through uniform legislation, guarantees, incentives facilities, and by regulating investment procedures.

The council also decided to adopt a price-fixing policy to encourage producers and investors to increase the rate of production, improve its quality, reactivate inter-Arab trade and to abide by the principle of freedom of choice in trading matters.

Cairo-Amman Bank Studies Opening W. Bank Branches

JN081134 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In Amman it has been learned that the chairman of the Cairo-Amman Bank board of directors left Amman for the occupied territories today to study the possibility of opening new branches in West Bank cities.

Israeli Planes Raid Palestinian Positions Near Sidon

NC100511 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0435 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Israeli warplanes have attacked southern Sidon. They fired one rocket near the city's industrial center at 0610 and a second 10 minutes later. Ten people were wounded and several blazes began. Fire engines and civil defense vehicles rushed to the scene to extinguish the flames and take part in rescue operations. An NNA correspondent has filed this report:

[Begin recording] According to hospital sources, 10 to 13 people were wounded in the raid. [passage omitted] Ambulances and firefighting equipment from the civil defense forces and the city of Sidon are still involved in efforts to put out the fires and evacuate the injured.

Israeli warplanes launched a surprise attack on the industrial zone south of Sidon at about 0610 today. A large part of the first block in this area was destroyed, and fires broke out in lumberyards, paint factories, and motor oil plants. Fire engines from the civil defense forces and the city of Sidon raced to the scene, and ambulances took the wounded to the hospital.

About 10 minutes after the first raid, the Israeli warplanes shot a rocket at the same general area with the intention of hitting the largest possible number of citizens and obstructing fire fighting and rescue operations. The Israeli aircraft remained in the skies over Sidon until after 0700 today. [end recording]

Two People Killed

NC100614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The NNA correspondent in the south has reported that the fires caused by the two Israeli air raids on southern Sidon have been extinguished. The removal of debris and the evacuation of the injured continue. Two people were killed and eight others were wounded in the two attacks.

Israeli Landing Operation Near Tyre Foiled

NC100837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports from the south on the two air raids that the Israeli enemy carried out against a slaughterhouse in the industrial zone near the southern approach to Sidon this morning, 3 Palestinians — 2 women and a young man — were killed, and about 10 other people were wounded. [passage omitted]

Civil defense sources note that an unexploded rocket was discovered in the area which was attacked. The treacherous raid caused heavy damage to 20 shops and stores in the city's industrial district. A 4-story building inhabited by Palestinian refugees has collapsed, and several cars were hit. [passage omitted]

Other reports indicate that Israeli helicopters and gunboats bombarded the Palestinian camp of Al-Rashidiyah this morning. The facility is located about a kilometer south of Tyre. There were no casualties.

The Israelis tried to land near the Al-Aswad Bridge 15 km north of Tyre, but they were foiled. A member of the Amal Movement, which has a position in the area, was wounded.

Islamic Jihad To Issue Statement, Photo of American

NC091456 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 9 (AFP) — An American school principal was kidnapped in Moslem-dominated West Beirut Tuesday, and a caller said he was an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The caller, claiming to represent the pro-Iranian Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad, said "compromising documents" had been found on the latest hostage, Frank Reed, 55. [passage omitted]

The caller said Islamic Jihad would shortly distribute a written statement together with a snapshot of Mr Reed, the first foreigner to be seized since Syrian troops resumed peacekeeping duties in West Beirut on June 28.

Man of Disputed Origin Kidnapped in Beirut

NC101136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources, three men armed with machine guns in a BMW 323 without license plates kidnapped an unidentified individual in his 30's at 0930 today. The incident occurred as the individual was driving a blue Mercedes on Roma Street near the Paul Jordan store in Clemenceau. It is not known where the gunmen took their victim.

The same security sources have denied reports carried by certain private radios and foreign news agencies that the abducted man is (Victor Kinhu), governor of the Lions Club, who is of Syrian origin.

AFP said that the man seized in Clemenceau was (Victor Kinhu), a Lebanese citizen of Syrian origin and director of the Lions Club in Lebanon and Jordan. It stated that three gunmen forced (Kinhu) to get into the BMW and took him to the luxury hotel district.

'Islamic Resistance' Executes Woman for 'Espionage'

NC100921 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Correspondents in the Al-Biqa' report today that the Islamic Resistance has executed Salimah Sayyid Farhat, 51, on charges of espionage and collaboration with Israel. Her body was found in Barr Ilyas along with a note signed by the Islamic organization. In its message, the Martyr 'Ali Zaybaq Forces claim responsibility for Salimah's death and state that she had admitted the accusations against her.

UN's Goulding Meets With Foreign Ministry's Al-Turk

NC080500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] During his meeting this afternoon with UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding, Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, stressed Lebanon's adherence to the UNIFIL and their role in the south. He indicated there is a national consensus on this question. Ambassador Al-Turk also stressed that Lebanon is ready to take whatever action necessary for the implementation of this role. [passage omitted]

Discusses UNIFIL With Al-Jumayyil

NC080913 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met this morning with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, and Jean-Claude Aime, the UN's assistant under secretary general. Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, was also present, and talks focused on the status of UNIFIL.

Comments on Talks With Al-Jumayyil

NC081006 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, today discussed the status of UNIFIL and how to bolster UNIFIL forces in light of recent UN Security Council recommendations. Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, attended the meeting.

Presidnet al-Jumayyil and Marrack Goulding later met privately. The UN official had this to say: I held productive talks with the president. I explained to him the two goals of my mission. The first is related to what we can do to ensure the safety of UNIFIL personnel and prevent their being killed. Second, I have been sent by the UN secretary general to discuss with the parties concerned how to advance the implementation of Resolution 425. This is one of my priorities.

Asked about UNIFIL's security situation, he said: An Irish officer was killed 2 weeks ago and three French soldiers were killed last Thursday. There have also been other repeated attacks whose aim is to kill UNIFIL soldiers. This alters UNIFIL's status. The UN secretary general is very worried.

He added: President al-Jumayyil informed me that he shares the UN secretary general's anxiety over UNIFIL personnel. We discussed various possible steps that can be adopted either by Lebanon or the United Nations to reduce the risks to UNIFIL. We also discussed the broader issue of Resolution 425. President al-Jumayyil told me that he attaches much importance to its implementation.

Goulding left B'abda Palace for a meeting with Prime Minister Karami. He will later meet with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

Meets With Birri, Karami

NC081516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, at his residence today.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, Minister Birri said: It goes without saying that the discussions during the meeting centered on conditions in south Lebanon, with particular reference to the exceptional situation arising from the attacks against UNIFIL. We explained to UN representative Mr Goulding and to Mr Aime that, although it is necessary to examine these anomalous, grave, and serious incidents, this will not end the problem. Matters can only be resolved by the elimination of the cause of past and ongoing events in south Lebanon. By this I mean the Israeli occupation, especially in the border strip, which has been in effect since 1978.

Minister Birri added: Israel is behind all acts of aggression committed against UNIFIL, even those launched from outside Israeli borders or by another party, because Israel is the first and last obstructor of the international will to implement the UN resolution.

For his part, Goulding said: We had a lengthy and useful meeting with Minister Birri. Of course, we discussed the situation in the south, especially the conditions and safety of UNIFIL as well as the need for Israel to withdraw from there. We were in agreement that the key to the solution of all these problems is an early Israeli withdrawal. The problem we are up against is how to achieve this.

Goulding added: During our meeting, I informed Minister Birri that the United Nations will take specific measures to ensure the safety of UNIFIL. However, this is not the real problem. The question is how to bring about an Israeli withdrawal. This is our goal.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Karami, who met with Goulding earlier, said that the Lebanese Government, Chamber of Deputies, and people have their support for the UN resolutions. He added that Lebanon calls on the UN Security Council to do everything in its power to achieve this objective.

Karami said: We are prepared to provide every possible assistance to ensure the security of UNIFIL, which has basically been assigned to implement the UN resolutions and effect a swift and complete Israeli withdrawal. I have said that the Security Council must play its part in order to safeguard UNIFIL's role and morale. We also call on the principal powers in the Security Council to take action in accordance with their responsibilities so that this objective, which, in the final analysis, is in the interest both of Lebanon and of international peace, may be achieved.

Explosive Found on Goulding Tour

NC091429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, has expressed the view that attacks on soldiers who have come to Lebanon to keep the peace constitute a moral offense and a tragic outrage. The continuation of attacks of this nature severely impedes the performance of UNIFIL's task and jeopardizes its future presence in the country. This puts us in a new and completely different situation, he declared, adding: I do not know what the UN Security Council can possibly do in this regard.

Goulding and his assistant Jean-Claude Aime toured some of the UNIFIL units in the south today. As he was inspecting the scene of the explosion in Jwayya, which killed three French soldiers, an explosive device was found; it was dismantled by French officers.

Accompanied by UNIFIL commander General Gustav Hagglund, Goulding and Aime left the UNIFIL command headquarters in Al-Naqurah this morning to visit the headquarters of the Irish contingent in Tibnin in Bint Jubayl district. From there they proceeded to the Ghanaian command headquarters in Kafr Dunin. After inspecting these two contingents, Goulding went to see the French engineering unit at Jwayya. French General (Jean Pon), the UNIFIL deputy commander, joined the three men on this visit. Goulding then saw where the explosion took place in which three French soldiers died.

While a French soldier was briefing Goulding on the incident, an explosive device was found 50 meters away from the scene of the explosion. Officers of the French engineering unit dismantled the device.

Ja'ja' Welcomes Dialogue Committee Decision on Ports

NC092042 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Commenting on the government dialogue committee's decision providing for the handover to the state of legal ports and the closure of illegal ones, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has declared that this decision is important both economically and politically. It will have a positive effect on economic conditions and on the state budget deficit.

Dr Ja'ja' announced his support for the decision, declaring his readiness to implement it even before the end of September. He called on all those concerned to adopt a similar stand and to close the illegal ports, so that the citizens may have a reasonable chance of economic survival.

Dr Ja'ja' expressed the hope that the dialogue committee will take other measures equally quickly and that the approach of its members will be a practical one. Thus, even if the whole political crisis cannot be dealt with at present, the general atmosphere for the citizens will at least be more relaxed.

Planes Attack 'Terrorist Base' Near Sidon 10 Sep

TA100513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base south of Sidon, Lebanon, at dawn today. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. All our aircraft returned safely to their base, and the pilots reported good hits on the targets. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the base is located 1 km south of Sidon and is the place from which Popular Struggle Front men took off on missions. The IDF spokesman added that a Navy patrol last night opened fire at a rubber dinghy with four terrorists on board, which it spotted on the high seas south of Sidon. The dinghy was sailing southward. It was hit by the Navy's fire, and escaped to the coast. Our military correspondent adds that the Navy report indicates that at least one of the terrorists on board the dinghy was hurt.

Security sources in Sidon have reported that Air Force helicopters and one aircraft participated in the raid. Radio Free Lebanon has reported scores of casualties. This is reported by our correspondent Mikha'el Gurdus.

Reportage on Holding of Summit Talks With Egypt

Journalist Questioned on Status

TA091134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations are to meet shortly with the Egyptian foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. On the line from Cairo is Israel Radio correspondent Aharon Barne'a. We asked him why the talks broke down.

[Begin recording] [Barne'a] The talks did not break down. They were postponed to another meeting, the reason being that the Israeli delegation has not received any answer from the Egyptian delegation that could satisfy Israel. Both parties, the Israelis and the Egyptians, stick to their positions as they were last night. Therefore at 1330 they go to see 'Abd al-Majid, the minister of foreign affairs, at the request of the Israeli delegation. Only after the meeting with 'Abd al-Majid we shall know whether there is going to be a summit this week or not.

[Correspondent Tzvi Pantonowitz] But is there a chance, even at this late hour, of saving the summit, do you think?

[Barne'a] Well, I would rather refrain from speculating. A chance still exists, of course. American sources have told us that they are not very optimistic as for the summit being concluded this week.

[Pantonowitz] If there is no agreement this afternoon does that mean that the Israeli delegation comes back or do they stay there to go on with the negotiations?

[Barne'a] Nobody in the world can give you an answer to this question. The Egyptian official position is that there will be no talk about the summit — not about the content, not about the date, not about the place — until there is a final agreement on the Tabah issue.

[Pantonowitz] I understand that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is back in Cairo. Is there a chance that he could become involved now in trying to save the summit?

[Barne'a] I don't know whether they will want to do it or not, but I know that the Americans will not be part of the meeting at 'Abd al-Majid's office. [end recording]

Delegation To Remain in Cairo

TA091914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation in Cairo will remain in Egypt for the continuation of the Tabah talks, at the request of Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. This has been reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. At the end of the discussion in the Foreign Ministry in Cairo this evening, the Egyptian foreign minister asked the delegation to continue the talks, and the delegation requested the prime minister's consent. The prime minister approved the continuation of the talks, based on the mandate given by the Inner Cabinet and the instructions the delegation received at the end of last week. The talks are now being resumed in the Foreign Ministry in Cairo.

Peres Questioned on Shin Bet Affair: 'Knew Nothing'

TA091522 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was interrogated by the police about his part in the Shin Bet affair, and said that he knew nothing. In his testimony to the police investigators, outgoing Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom said that at the time of the incident he went to Peres with the intention of reporting to him about the affair, but that Peres replied: "I know about it from Shamir."

Since the affair was exposed, the prime minister has claimed that he first learned about the affair from Re'uven Hazaq, former deputy to the Shin Bet chief. If the police accept Shalom's testimony, according to which Peres learned from Shamir about the murder of the hijackers of the No 300 bus and the conspiracy during the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions, Attorney General Yosef Harish will have to decide whether there is room for suspicion that part of the conspiracy against the Blatman Commission and the Shin Bet disciplinary court, which conducted their investigations after Peres was appointed prime minister, took place with Peres' knowledge and consent. Harish will have to do this without mentioning who gave permission for the crimes.

It is possible that Harish will have to decide between Peres' version, according to which he knew nothing about the goings-on of the investigation, and that of Shalom, who claims that everything he did was with the knowledge of his superiors, who had granted him the permission. It should be noted that during his interrogation, Shalom did not mention any discussion with Peres

on this matter except for a short exchange during which the prime minister told him: "I know about it from Shamir."

It has been learned that the police have reached the final stages of the investigation and that in the next few days they will submit the file to the attorney general, who will have to decide whether or not to submit charges against suspects in the Shin Bet and the political echelon. [passage omitted]

Sharon, Rabin on Terror, Istanbul Massacre
TA091315 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Li'ora Mori'el]

[Text] Dimona — Ari'el Sharon made a second, toned-down statement on international terrorism here yesterday, which carefully sidestepped the industry and trade minister's Sunday criticism of Prime Minister Peres's recent peace efforts.

Terrorism "smells every weakness immediately and acts upon it," Sharon declared in Peres's presence at the inauguration ceremony of the Dale electronic components plant.

Sharon noted that Peres himself had said Israel would strike against terrorism everywhere.

"It has been my privilege to do this all my life," Sharon added.

Peres later said that he did not think Sharon's statement was a repetition of his remarks on Sunday, for which the premier demanded and received a written retraction.

In Sunday's statement, Sharon implied that Peres' peace initiatives had prompted Saturday's terrorist attack against an Istanbul synagogue, since Israeli concessions had been interpreted as signs of weakness.

Also yesterday, Defence Minister Rabin vowed to identify and retaliate against the organization responsible for the Istanbul attack.

"We must fight terror constantly and everywhere... we must seek them (terrorists) out and strike," Rabin said on Israel Radio before leaving for an official visit to the U.S.

He mentioned four Palestinian terror groups which he said might have been behind the deadly assault: the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal Group, and the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] group.

Turkey Says No to Sending Investigators to Funeral
TA091436 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] Turkey has rejected an Israeli request to send Israeli investigators to Istanbul to collect evidence that could lead to pinpointing the organization responsible for the massacre at the Neve Shalom Synagogue. Efforts are being made in Jerusalem to clarify the identities of those responsible for the murder and to verify the conjectures that Abu Nidal's organization was behind the attack. Reliable sources have said that there is still no certainty that Abu Nidal indeed gave the instructions for the murder, despite signs pointing to this.

Efforts to persuade the Turkish Government to rescind its opposition to Dr Yosef Burg's participation in the funeral of the murder victims have been unsuccessful. The Turkish Government's objection stems from its desire to take away any political dimension from the incident. As a result, it was decided that the chief Sephardi rabbi of Israel, Mordekhay Eliyahu, will go to Istanbul as Israel's senior representative at the funeral. Sources in Jerusalem have said that the decision to send Burg to the funeral was made without checking beforehand with the Turkish authorities. Sources in Jerusalem point out that the attack could harm rapprochement efforts between Israel and Turkey which, among other things, were aimed at raising the level of Turkish diplomatic representation in Israel. [passage omitted]

Rabin Disappointed With Denial
TA100554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister has expressed sorrow and disappointment over the Turkish Government's decision not to allow official Israeli representatives to participate in the funeral of the Istanbul massacre victims today. Minister Rabin was speaking with our U.S. correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. The defense minister is beginning his visit to Washington today. He is scheduled to meet with CIA Director William Casey and then with Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shamir To Continue Peace Policy After Rotation
TA100848 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that the internal arguments within the government notwithstanding, a consensus exists and based on it, the Cabinet can extend a hand and offer peace to Egypt and other Arab countries. Shamir emphasized that the present policy guidelines will continue to serve as the government guidelines even after the rotation. Addressing the plenary session of the Indutrialist Association, Yitzhaq Shamir noted that promoting Israel's indutry and exports will be topmost on his agenda as prime minister after the rotation. Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks were reported by our correspondent Doron Sonsino.

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments
TA091210 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has arrived for a visit to Israel. Our foreign news editor Nitzan Horowitz from Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] The visit by the Spanish foreign affairs minister is of historic and political significance; he is the most senior Spanish personage to visit Israel since Israel and Spain established full diplomatic relations in January 1986. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who received the guest and his entourage, emphasized the importance of the visit.

[Shamir — in English] Spain and Israel share the same values of a free, open, and democratic society, based on the principles of human rights, social justice, and cooperation for the well-being of all the nations of the world.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] Several issues will be on the agenda of the Spanish foreign affairs minister's visit. The main issue is Israel's request of Spain to support granting relief to Israel's agricultural exports to the EEC. However, Spain's Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez began his remarks with a condemnation of the terrorist attack in Turkey.

[Fernandez-Ordonez — in English] Unfortunately, my arrival in Israel takes places under the deep impression of recent and savage acts of terrorism which affect all of us. My country, which itself suffers this bitter experience, condemns them once again in the strongest terms.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] The Spanish minister emphasized that the decision to establish relations with Israel was made with the agreement of almost all Spanish political bodies. The minister emphasizes that his country aspires to peace in the region.

[Fernandez-Ordonez — in English] It is obvious that excellent as our relation may be, in the political dialogue in the Middle East issues, we differ in the way we conceive of the roads to peace and justice in the region. In my opinion, neither Spain nor Europe can renounce their moral duty to take part in this process saying what we believe to be just.

[Horowitz — translates and continues] Minister Fernandez-Ordonez arrived here from Cairo, after having visited Syria last month. After the visit to Israel he will also visit Jordan. At the end of his remarks he expressed the hope that peace in the region can be promoted and also emphasized the historic importance of the visit in view of the good relations between Israel and Spain.

Holds Talks With Shamir, Peres

LD091804 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, who is on an official visit to Israel, had meetings this afternoon with his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir, and with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. These meetings have been the focus of attention on the first day of the Spanish minister's visit. His meeting with Peres ended just a few moments ago, and our special correspondent, Juan Antonio Sacaluga, has this report:

[Begin recording] [Sacaluga] At the end of his meeting with Prime Minister Peres, the Spanish foreign minister briefly summed it up for the press:

¡Fernandez-Ordonez] We made a general assessment to determine the areas in which our good relations — economic, commercial, consular, and cultural — can make progress. We devoted particular attention to two topics: the subject of the EEC, particularly on Mediterranean policy; and the subject of the problems of the Middle East. The position [words indistinct] and the future talks planned between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, about which all I can tell you is that contacts are continuing between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, which continue to work on this...

[Unidentified journalist, interrupting] Minister, has Prime Minister Peres expressed any disappointment over the possibility that the summit [words indistinct] might be canceled?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] No, I have not seen him disappointed. What he has given me is a very intelligent and lucid (?briefing) of how the talks are going. But, naturally, I cannot reveal that.

[Sacaluga] The Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said that in the conversation they discussed the PLO, but did not specify in what context. A good part of (?their conversation) was devoted to the possibilities for cooperation. Given the obvious lack of agreement on the Middle East conflict, the Israelis hope this visit will revolve more around bilateral aspects. [end recording]

Condemns Terrorism

TA100613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has called on all parties to the Middle East conflict to begin negotiations based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. He was speaking in Jerusalem last night at a dinner in his honor given by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Welcoming Ordonez, Minister Shamir referred to the visit, a first by a Spanish foreign minister to Israel, as historic, and he said he hoped it would mark the beginning of a fruitful association. In his reply, Ordonez repeated the statement he made on arrival, vigorously condemning terrorism.

[Begin Ordonez recording] Spain, who is suffering in its flesh this scourge of brutal and savage terrorism, condemns in the strongest terms all acts of this kind. The acknowledgement of the right of every state of the region, and consequently obviously Israel, to peaceful existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries must also go hand in hand with an acknowledgement and implementation of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, and especially that of self-determination. We appeal to the parties to remove the obstacles that lie in the way of peace, and to take the path of negotiations, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. An international conference could contribute to this provided that all the parties agree on the principles and nature of such a conference. [end recording]

Cooperation Committee Approved

TA100729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by diplomatic corespondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] At Spain's suggestion, Israel and Spain yesterday agreed to set up a joint committee to study increased bilateral cooperation in tourism, science, technology, culture and consular affairs.

The agreement was reached in talks between visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, who arrived yesterday morning for a three-day visit, and Foreign Minister Shamir. [passage omitted]

Shamir pressed his counterpart for Spanish help on EEC quotas for Israeli agricultural exports to Western Europe. Fernandez-Ordonez remained noncommittal, while saying that he understood Israel's problem. But he said that Spain itself had a similar problem with France's agricultural output.

Nonetheless, Fernandez-Ordonez declared that he had come to Israel to "open a door and a window," which Israeli officials interpreted as meaning that Spain might exhibit some flexibility when the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers discusses the problem on September 15.

Fernandez-Ordonez, like Shamir, took a tough line against international terrorism. Shamir expressed the hope that the European states would encourage the "moderate" Arab states rather than the PLO, and strengthen peace efforts.

The Spanish minister is also scheduled to meet with Arab leaders from the territories during his visit.

IDF Creates New Rank, Increases Wages

TA091341 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 86 p 9

[Text] The IDF has taken several steps to improve conditions. A new rank, Rav Samal Sheni (sergeant major second class) has been created between Rav Samal Rishon (sergeant major) and Rav Samal (staff sergeant), which will let some enlisted men earn more.

Wage increases recently awarded in the public sector have been awarded to career soldiers as of this month. In some cases the raises are of several hundred new shekels a month.

A comprehensive review of senior commands would be conducted only once a year and decisions would be in force for at least a year, under one plan now being considered.

Released Terrorist 'Apparently' Killed by Bomb

TA091206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] One of the terrorists released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization was killed by an explosive charge in Gaza on Thursday. The terrorist, Abdal Qadir al-'Ayan, from the village of Bayt Lahiyah, was apparently killed while handling explosives. His sister was injured in a scuffle that erupted when security forces came to arrest her father and brother. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the dead man's family claims that he was not handling explosives and that it was the security men who caused his death. The committee against the heavy-handed policy in the territories claims that recently there have been several other unexplainable cases in which political detainees who were released were found dead under similar circumstances.

Katyushas Hit Galilee Settlement, Cause Heavy Damage

TA100945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets landed in the Galilee last night, and one of them hit a settlement in the area. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that several residents suffered from shock and were given medical treatment. The settlement sustained heavy damage: The electricity network was hit, and several homes and cars were also damaged. This is the third time this week that katyushas have landed in the Galilee.

Two Terrorists Killed Near ASL Outpost

TA081510 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1447 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Two terrorists have been killed while trying to attack an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] outpost near the village of Al-'Ayshiyah in southern Lebanon. They were probably killed while planting the bomb. This is reported by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz.

Naval Delegation To Join in 'Daqar' Searches

TA091253 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by envoy to Cairo Dan Avidan]

[Text] An Israeli naval delegation was scheduled to arrive in Alexandria yesterday in order to join the searches for the *Daqar* submarine. This has been learned by *Davar*.

The Israeli Embassy in Cairo yesterday could not ascertain whether the members of the naval delegation have reached Alexandria or whether they are only on their way.

As will be recalled, the searches for the *Daqar* started early this week by special U.S. planes.

Harare Summit Session Concludes 7 Sep

SAPA Summarizes Final Activities

MB080502 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1518 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 7, SAPA — The eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] finally concluded in the early hours of this morning when delegates agreed to end their long wrangle over the choice of venue for their next ministerial meeting, settling for Cyprus.

The closing ceremony was delayed by more than 12 hours as the conference "bureau", or central procedural committee, deadlocked on the issue. Later the new chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told pressmen he wished to inaugurate fundamental changes in conference decision-making.

The deadlock had arisen from the NAM custom of trying to obtain consensus, followed religiously since the inauguration of NAM in Belgrade 25 years ago. Today this was unworkable due to the growth of membership to 101 states, he said.

The one issue on which NAM members had no difficulty in finding complete consensus throughout the two week summit was South Africa which, as Mr Mugabe noted with satisfaction, was denounced by every speaker.

The summit issued a special declaration on the problems facing southern Africa as a result of apartheid, embracing the Republic's internal strife, the SWA/Namibian independence question, and alleged South African "destabilisation" of neighbouring black states.

It was agreed to send a team of foreign ministers from Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to canvass support for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa among its four major trading partners — Britain, the United States, West Germany, and Japan.

A special fund was established not only to help the fron lines states overcome the effects of sanctions, and improve regional communications, but help SWAPO, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress wage their "armed struggle."

While seeking the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the United Nations Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement has urged its members in the meanwhile to implement their own package of measures.

This includes a ban on all trade promotion and on the signing of contracts with companies in which the South African Government owns a majority shareholding.

At a pre-conference press conference Mr Mugabe said that the longstanding Zimbabwe-South Africa preferential tariff agreement, which was re-negotiated last month, would be subordinated to any sanctions commitment Zimbabwe made at the summit.

A special addition made to the conference declaration on world economic problems censured South Africa for "harrassment" of Zimbabwean and Zambian goods under restrictions temporarily imposed on transit traffic last month.

Meanwhile the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said last Thursday that he had been holding talks with representatives of SWAPO, the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

Attending the summit as observers were the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and Mr Joe Modise, commander of the ANC's military wing "Umkhonto we Sizwe" [Spear of the Nation], as well as the SWAPO president Mr Sam Nujoma and the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Johnson Mlambo.

Together with Co. l-Qadhdhafi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat, and Iran's president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, they added up to a headache of titanic proportions for Zimbabwean security men throughout week-long plenary sessions.

Despite minor hitches and traffic congestion caused by the need to seal off roads for presidential motorcades, the biggest international gathering ever held in the Zimbabwean capital passed off remarkably well.

One problem that did arouse the ire of Mr Mugabe was profiteering by some local businessmen who calculated — wrongly — that the city would be flooded with spendthrift visitors.

With the five top hotels closed to the public, one minor establishment suddenly trebled its tariff to over R200 a night. Some "pirate" taxi drivers tried to charge R1.50 for rides that previously cost R0.35. Officials hope Zimbabwe might show a profit on the proceedings, which it is thought may cost R60 million.

The host country's share of the bill is supposed to be only 10 per cent, the rest being paid by the Non-aligned Movement itself out of members' contributions.

Zimbabwe's deputy prime minister Mr Simon Muzenda estimates contributions received by his government in cash or in kind to help meet conference expenses total some R16 million. The summit issued two mammoth documents, to be known as "The Harare Declarations" on world political and economic problems.

Key recommendations were:

— On disarmament, NAM members urged all nuclear powers to work towards a comprehensive ban on all futher development of atomic weapons, and said the United States should join the Soviet Union in imposing a moratorium on testing.
— The summit called for action to remedy the Third World debt crisis. NAM members said there was a net outflow of resources from the developing countries to the industrialised world due to depressed commodity prices and soaring interest repayments.
— The former Tanzanian president, Mr Julius Nyerere, is to head a commission which will identify the causes of underdevel-

opment and go on to formulate urgent plans for South-South co-operation in combating hunger, illiteracy, poverty, and economic stagnation.
— The United States was denounced for "state terrorism" towards Libya in the May [as received] air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Britain was accused of complicity in a breach of international law through allowing the raids to be launched from its territory, and the summit demanded payment of full compensation to Col al-Qadhdhafi's government.
— NAM members refused to condemn Iraq as the aggressor in the Gulf war with Iran and urged both states to negotiate a lasting peace. Iran's President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told the summit his government rejected any peace formular which did not punish the Iraqis for war crimes.
— The summit called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan without naming the Soviet Union.
— NAM members said they were "outraged" by the U.S. Congress grant of U.S. dollars 100 million (about R250 million) aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, and they demanded an end to U.S. intervention in Central America.
— NAM reitereated its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and demanded Israeli withdrawal from "all occupied Arab lands."

At the conclusion of the summit Mr Mugabe denied that the movement had been unbalanced in its censure of the United States.

"There has been an invasion of Grenada, Libya, support for UNITA, the Contras in Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

"The Soviet Union is in Afghanistan, yes, but how do you balance that?" asked Mr Mugabe.

The summit shelved the question of Vietnamese force in neighboring Kampuchea but again shelved the question of Kampuchean representation at the conference. Vietnam was opposed by a number of NAM states when it sent in troops to overthrow the pro-Chinese Pol Pot regime.

TANJUG Cites Final Declaration

LD070258 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0129 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare expressed grave concern at the deteriorating world political and economic situation. Conflicts, disputes and instability persist in many parts of the world. Many non-aligned and other developing countries face an increasingly critical economic situation and the gap between developed and developing countries continues to widen.

Great power policies — say the non-aligned in their eighth summit declaration — and the practices of domination and intervention as well as increased resort to use or threat to use force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter have aggravated the international situation.

Given a gloomy picture of the world situation the non-aligned expressed concern that the world continues to be confronted with increasingly difficult problems stemming from deep-rooted and inter-related contradictions in international economic relations. This deepening crisis is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing countries many of which are unable to meet even the most basic needs of their people. This calls for a prompt establishment of a new economic order say the non-aligned

The extension of East-West confrontation to local and regional disputes complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and endangers world peace. The non-aligned demanded that military presence, activities and manoeuvres of great powers in the territories, airspace and waters in the vicinity of non-aligned and other developing countries threaten the sovereignty and independence of these states and endager world peace should cease immediately.

The heads of state or government affirmed in their Harare declaration that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major powers and their alliance systems heighten their military and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other states and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

The non-aligned reiterated that dialogue, particularly within the framework of the United Nations system, is the key to a solution of the global crisis that has affected all areas of contemporary international relations. They reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states, regardless of their political, economic and social systems or in their size or geopgrahical location, detante in order to be durable must be universal and comprehensive and open to universal participation.

The heads of state or government recalled with satisfaction the summit meeting of November 1985. Between the leaders of USA and USSR, they, however, expressed regret, that the summit did not generate the follow up efforts necessary for progress in disarmament negotiations.

The non-aligned called upon the two super powers to surmount mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in spirit of good will, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

Cites Economic Declaration

LD061819 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1635 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6 (ZIANA) — The economic declaration never hits the same headlines as the political declaration at a non-aligned summit, and Harare is unlikely to be an exception. Yet it is the economic issues which are of major importance to NAM member states and all developing countries.

The debt burden, trade relations with developed countries, exchange rates, efforts to change the international and financial structures, improved and stable commodity prices are not the

stuff which make light reading. But they are the mosaics which impose the demand for a new economic order, which is a basic concern of NAM. These are not merely theoretical or academic matters, but their impact is felt by everyone and most heavily by the poorest of the poor.

The International Monetary Fund "recipe" for economic ills includes measures which trim subsidies, cuts in the exchange rates and thus lead to sudden increases in food prices - and sometimes almost inevitably to unrest.

When NAM expresses its serious concern over limited progress achieved on the economic front and calls for progress of the agreem NAM action programme for economic co-operation this is precisely what it means.

The programme's implementation would indeed prove the political will of NAM in the field of South-South co-operation, essential in the light of the stalemate on North-South talks in April this year, the fifth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the action programme for economic co-operation was held in New Delhi.

Recommendations were made at all meetings on measures to be adopted by NAM. At the eighth summit here at Harare therefore the delegates concerned with economics, when in doubt, could always refer to the New Delhi document.

One of the suggestions taken up was the approval of RIS, the Research and Information System of non-aligned and other developing countries set up in New Delhi in the wake of the seventh NAM summit. RIS is encouraged to extend its links with other research centres, both within the developing and developed states. RIS will also play a role in carrying out research on transnational and private investment, until a decision is taken on the creation of a special NAM centre on transnationals.

These are, of course, peripheral points. Major problems had to be discussed and were. Of these debt heads the list. The total Third World debt, which comes to more than US dollars 800-billion, has become unbearable.

Cuba has long suggested reneging on the debt, which was imposed by the industrialised countries, but even Nicaragua considered this too radical. Nicaragua itself would like to negotiate its debt: This country is of course in a special position a large part of its six billion dollar debt is inherited from the previous Somoza regime and was incurred for arms to fight its today legal successor.: The debt is a US debt and talks on the subject are therefore unlikely to take place. All Nicaraguan suggestions to overcome the world's economic crisis such as a Latin American "International Monetary Fund" are naturally blocked by Washington.

Other suggestions to resolve the debt problem include the Peru proposal to set aside only a certain proportion of annual foreign earnings for debt servicing.

Debate also centred around the new ministerial steering committee to be composed of 25 members, which is to concern itself with economic co-operation. A report on this subject was considered by the drafting committee, which also looked at two other not dissimilar ideas. One was the South-South committee to be established as a non-governmental think tank, an issue which has now been referred for further study, the other a new group to re-start North-South talks.

PANA Reviews Political Declaration

MB071042 Dakar PANA in English
1005 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare 7 Sept (ZIANA/PANA) — The final political declaration of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] contains four new paragraphs and makes fundamental changes to sections of the draft document dealing with the volatile situation in southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the U.S. Bombardment of Libya.

Senior diplomatic sources have said Latin American and Caribbean countries made major changes to the draft prepared by Zimbabwe, and produced a section severely critical of U.S. intervention and interference in the internal affairs of NAM member countries.

On southern Africa the declaration states NAM's intention to send a number of foreign ministers to Western capitals to encourage their governments to impose sanctions against South Africa. It also praises SWAPO for intensifying the liberation struggle in Namibia.

On Latin America and the Caribbean the leaders are reported to have been outraged by the United States' decision to allocate 100 million U.S. dollars to Contra rebels fighting to topple the Nicaraguan Government of President Daniel Ortega. They further criticise the U.S. Congress for authorizing the open participation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the Nicaraguan conflict as well as the participation of military advisers in training mercenary forces to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. Another addition to this section is the call to Chile's President Augusto Pinochet to put an end to all human rights violations and repression. The declaration demands that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked worldwide repudiation. On the situation in Panama, the sources say the NAM leaders [words indistinct] Panama's efforts to persuade the U.S. Government to comply with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of the waterway. The NAM leaders are reported to have condemned the campaign of defamation against Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the U.S. in alliance with reactionary opposition elements to destabilise the country.

Perhaps the section with the strongest wording is a new one dealing with U.S. bombardment of two Libyan cities — Tripoli and Banghazi — In April this year. The section not only condemns the U.S. Government for state terrorism, but also calls on the Reagan administration to provide full and immediate compensation to Libya for the human and material losses it suffered as a result of the bombardment. The heads of state and government are said to have declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of

eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations [words indistinct] that is devoid on any political or moral value. The section takes the issue further by the NAM leaders' decision to support, as appropriate, the request for the inclusion of the section of the declaration [words indistinct] session of the UN General Assembly in view of the gravity of the subject, and its negative and dangerous implications to regional and international peace and security.

The sources said that the leaders emphasised that the UN's current financial crisis should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. The leader are said to have called upon UN members responsible for the situation to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a long-term solution. The courses said the heads of state and government rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and especially that of the sovereign equality of states. The continue to abide strictly by the charter of the UN and [words indistinct] resolutions and decisions of the UN.

The nonaligned leaders have created and adopted a completely new section dealing with right of nations to preserve their culture and national heritage, which was not in the draft prepared by Zimbabwe. The section reaffirms the right of nonaligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage. They reject all attempts of intervention or interference which [word indistinct] the free exercise of this right. [word indistinct] therefore, decided to pay more attention to this issue as an extension of the process of decolonisation at the UN, UNESCO and other related organs. They reaffirmed the right of the nonaligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaeological objects and archives, belonging to their national [words indistinct] which have been misappropriated.

AFP Reports Pre-Closing 'Wrangle'

HK070211 Hong Kong AFP in English
0104 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, Sept 7 (AFP) — The eighth summit conference of the Non-aligned Movement ended in the early hours of Sunday after the closing session was delayed for 10 hours because of a lengthy wrangle which reflected the splits in the 101-member organisation.

The summit approved two weighty declarations, one economic and one political, and a number of special declarations, including one on southern Africa which called on the movement to implement a package of 13 voluntary sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

Conference sources said the dispute which delayed the ending of hte summit centred on North Korea's demand to hold the meeting of foreign ministers of the movement in 1988, which was strongly opposed by some states, particularly the more politically moderate ones, including Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Oman.

They were apparently concerned that North Korea would have a decisive effect on the choice of the venue for the 1989 summit, and thus the leadership of the movement for the following three years.

Nicaragua was thwarted in its move to be chosen at the Harare summit. With a rival candidacy from Indonesia backed by the moderates, the summit decided to put off a choice until the 1988 ministerial meeting.

The dispute was finally resolved when North Korea backed down, agreeing to host a top-level meeting on South-South cooperation in 1987. The ministerial meeting will be held in Cyprus, the conference sources said.

AFP Details Anti-RSA Resolutions

HK070408 Hong Kong AFP in English
0342 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 7 (AFP) — The non-aligned summit which ended here Sunday agreed on a package of 13 voluntary sanctions against south Africa and the setting up of a special solidarity fund to help the Southern African Frontline States confront Pretoria.

A special declaration by the 101-member Non-aligned Movement urged states to impose the voluntary sanctions in an effort to force the South African Government to end its apartheid system of racial discrimination, pending adoption of mandatory sanctions through the United Nations.

The voluntary sanctions include a ban on imports of primary products and commodities from South Africa and the cutting of sea and air links with the country.

The declaration stressed that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under the U.N. Charter remained the sole peaceful means of bringing about political change in South Africa.

In a simultaneous appeal on Namibia, ruled by Pretoria in defiance of the united Nations, the summit called on the United States to abandon its policy of linking Namibia's independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

The appeal said the failure to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence without any such condition or "linkage", has weakened the role of the United Nations.

It urged member states to put pressure on the United States, Britain and West Germany, whose opposition to mandatory comprehensive sanctions, it said, had encouraged Pretoria to defy the United Nations. The declaration on southern Africa also recommends that the first lesson of the 1986-87 school year be devoted to apartheid and that on classroom blackboards be written the words: "apartheid is a crime against humanity."

The agreed package of sanctions which member states are urged to implement if they have not already done so call for:

— A ban on technology transfers to South Africa;
— No more export, sale or transport of oil or oil products to South Africa or cooperation with its oil industry;
— An end to new investments, loans, or government-guaranteed credit to South Africa or Namibia;
— An end to all promotion or support of trade with South Africa, notably through government assistance to trade missions;
— A ban on the sale of gold Krugerrand or other coins minted in South Africa;
— A ban on imports of South African agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel;
— Legal or other moves for the protection of Namibia's natural resources in accordance with U.N. decisions;
— An end to "no visa" privileges for South African vistors and to promotion of tourism in South Africa;
— Cutting all air and sea links with South Africa;
— An end to all university, cultural, scientific or sporting links with South Africa and with bodies supporting apartheid or based upon its system;
— Abrogation or suspension of all cultural or scientific cooperation agreements;
— Abrogation of reciprocal taxation agreements;
— a ban on government signature of contracts with companies with majority South African share-holding.

The special fund, called the "action for resisting invasion, colonialism and apartheid fund", is to strengthen the economic and financial ability of Frontline States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to fight apartheid and support resistance movements in South Africa and Namibia.

It will assist the Frontline States, which depend heavily on trade with and through South Africa, to cope with any retaliatory economic action by Pretoria. The fund will be used to relieve shortages of essential commodities, ensure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy, strengthen transport and communications and guarantee that vital economic installations function.

Solidarity Confirmed

MB100555 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Any aggressive tendencies against one nonaligned country will now be considered as being against he Nonaligned Movement, NAM. Contained in the Harare Declaration on strengthening of collective action adopted at the recent eighth summit of NAM in Harare, *The Herald* states that, at the affected country's request, NAM will provide assistance in conformity with the Algiers economic declaration. The Coordinating Bureau of NAM has been empowered to strengthen measures for coordination and mutual cooperation.

TANJUG Reports Mugabe Remarks

LD070303 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0127 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — In his closing speech at late tonight's session of six-day non-aligned summit, prime minister of Zimbabwe and new chairman of the movement said, inter alia:

The events of the past few days have shown once again what we mean when we say that we believe in unity in diversity. Our different socio-economic and political systems have not prevented us from reaching consensus on a wide variety of subjects. We have also demonstrated our determination to work for a better and safer world and put its governance and the relations between the states which comprise it on a sound and rational footing. We have not pretended that our task was easy. In fact we have not concealed the fact that we occasionally have different perceptions on some issues. But then where can one find even just two people who agree on everything at all times?

We have reaffirmed our adherence to the principle of the sovereign equality of states, restated our opposition to the use and threat of use of force in relations between states and condemned the policies of the great powers and blocs, of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other states. We have refused to allow the blocs to cast essentially local issues in terms of East-West rivalries and bloc policies.

We have also appealed yet again to our friends in Iran and Iraq to put an end to their tragic conflict by abiding by the principles of the movement and of the United Nations on the question of the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations and the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

It having been fully recognized, furthermore, that the arms race diverts resources badly needed for development to combat hunger, disease, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

During the past few days, we have had ample opportunity to review the current state of international economic relations and to further assert our role in the search for lasting solutions to the economic ills haunting our planet. In addition and equally importantly, we renewed our call for the establishment of the new international economic order for whose creation we have fought so hard until now. We reaffirmed our strong conviction that in an increasingly interdependent world, there is no viable alternative to dialogue and multi-lateralism.

We have resolved to increase mutual assistance and technical cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance. I am very pleased that many countries have supported the concrete proposal of establishing an independent commission to examine closely how we can increase cooperation and interaction among and between the countries of the south. It is most gratifying that Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, formerly president of Tanzania, as chairman, a renowned advocate of South-South cooperation, which he called a trade union of the poor nations, has accepted the chairmanship of the commission.

Despite the mischievious insinuations of detractors, our movement should be justifiably proud of its record.

The movement is not only an expression of our felt need to safeguard the sovereignty and national independence of our membership, but also an important vehicle for securing those

ends. The ultimate evidence of our success is the appeal the policy of non-alignment now enjoys as reflected in the growth of the movement and in the espousal of policies of non-alignment even by individual citizens and groups from countries belonging to political-military blocs.

Additional Reportage on Summit Activities, Speeches

Botswana's Masire Asks Assistance

MB041821 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, who is attending the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimbabwe, has appealed to the international community to help Botswana to resist aggression and blackmail. In a statement released to delegates at the conference, Dr Masire warned that there could be tragic results in southern Africa because of the apartheid policy of South Africa. He said the oppressed majority in that country had reached the limit of their patience and could no longer endure continued humiliation.

Dr Masire said many people have died in the struggle going on in South Africa and unless apartheid was ended, many more were likely to die. The president said Botswana and many other countries had hoped that the initiative of Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group would achieve a major breakthrough but South Africa rejected that initiative with contempt which, Dr Masire said, indicated how unprepared South Africa was for peaceful solutions. He said it was because of South Africa's behaviour that the international community was almost unanimous in calling for economic sanctions against the South African Government. Dr Masire said it was regrettable that South Africa's major trading partners were resisting calls for imposing sanctions without offering alternative measures which would effectively end apartheid. Dr Masire said the disappointment over the failure of the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group due to South Africa's refusal of peaceful change made him believe that more effective measures were necessary to resolve the problem. He accused South Africa of persistently denying Namibian independence and instead installing a puppet minority regime there so serve South African interests. Dr Masire said the Namibian question would only be resolved on the terms of the UN resolution 435 and could not be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban forces in Agola. He said it was necessary to presssurize both South Africa and United States to realize this. Dr Masire also spoke about the Gulf war, the situation in the Middle East, and international economic order. He said the policy had to be reformed to ensure justice in economic relations between the rich and poor countries.

Benin's Kerekou Addresses Summit

AB051457 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, Colonel Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday addressed the ongoing Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. Among the issues he discussed in his address was the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. For the sake of specialization and in order to give the best assistance to the liberation movements, President Kerekou asked each member state to set up permanent national structures charged with the permanent mobilization of resources [words indistinct]. Similarly, President Mathieu Kerekou suggested the establishment of a solidarity fund in favor of the Frontline States. This strategy, which certainly falls within the framework of the measures envisioned by the conference, will oblige Pretoria to abolish the apartheid system. He urged the nonaligned countries to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures in order to definitively rid our planet of the obnoxious and barbaric apartheid system. He also urged the heads of state to condemn the illegal occupation of Namibia as well as the ceaseless and active support that Pretoria has been giving to the armed UNITA band.

Concerning the Palestinian issue, President Mathieu Kerekou denounced and condemned Israel's immoral policy of aggression, expansion, and racism against Arab states. The head of state therefore called for the establishment of a (?foundation) [words indistinct] in collaboration with the United Nations, in order to help the martyred Palestinian people to express their legitimate rights to their national territory. Finally, President Mathieu Kerekou observed that the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement are trampled in the world and called on the member countries to close their ranks in order to free our people from political domination, economic exploitation, and cultural alienation.

SWAPO Gains Recognition

MB051138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare Sept 5 SAPA — The South-west Africa People's Organization of Namibia will sign at least four diplomatic agreements this week with members of the Nonaligned Movement that have officially recognized it, a senior party official said here today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO's secretary for information and publicity, told reporters that his party expected more Latin American countries to recognize it and offer it diplomatic status. "We have agreed to sign agreements with Vanuatu, Peru, Pakistan and Bangladesh today and tomorrow. We are still expecting more from the NAM members here, especially the Latin American countries," he said. Other countries that have agreed to accept SWAPO were Gabon, Senegal, India and Mexico. He refused to quantify the material support or pledges SWAPO had received during the summit, prefering to say: "We have received very significant offers of financial and material aid this week."

Sassou-Nguesso on S. Africa Fund

AB052141 Dakar PANA in English 1706 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sept (PANA) — The 8th summit of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) has adopted the proposal submitted by the African group on creating a southern Africa solidarity fund. Disclosing this at a press conference on Friday in Harare, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU

chairman, said the African heads of state had also decided to revive the special Namibia fund.

"The establishment of the two funds demonstrates in concrete terms the solidarity of African states with countries in southern Africa and with Namibia, "stressed the Congolese president, who reaffirmed the need for the movement to take practical measures towards assisting the victims of apartheid. President Sassou-Nguesso expressed the hope that by the end of the summit tomorrow these concrete measures would be known through the announcement of contributions by states.

The OAU current chairman revealed that the ad hoc committee of heads of state on southern Africa established by the 22d OAU Summit (July 1986) had held an informal meeting on this question in the Zimbabwean capital.

Asked to comment on Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi's statement that the Nonaligned Movement is "worthless," President Sassou-Nguesso simply said that he shared the "right reply" given by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe (NAM chairman) who stressed yesterday that the movement is useful and is playing an important role as regards increasingly delicate international issues marked especially by the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

On the border conflict between Chad and Libya, Col Sassou-Nguesso disclosed that he had discussed with Col al-Qadhdhafi the question but would leave any comment on the matter to Gabonese President Omar Bongo who is the chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee established to deal with the conflict.

Concerning Western Sahara, President Sassou-Nguesso said the issue had not been "abandoned," stressing that NAM supports the joint UN-OAU initiative which led to direct negotiations between the UN, Morocco and the Polisario Front. "We shall discuss this matter at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session," he said.

On the state of the movement, the OAU current chairman conceded that there had been some weaknesses since it was created. South-South cooperation is still ineffective, the movement could not intervene whenever a member state was the victim of aggression, neither was it able to take appropriate measures towards solving the debt crisis nor stopping the "organized pillage" of the raw materials of member states by the industrialized countries, the Congolese leader observed. That NAM is itself aware of these weaknesses is a positive sign, the OAU current chairman pointed out, adding that the final political and economic declarations of the summit should serve as a platform on which the movement's vitality can be felt.

Morocco's Filali Addresses Conference

LD061341 Rabat MAP in English
1213 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr. Abdellatif Filali has reiterated Morocco's willingness to organize a self-determination referendum in the Sahara under the control of the United Nations.

Speaking at the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare, Mr. Filali who represents King Hassan II at the meet said, "Morocco has participated and will continue to participate with sincerity and in a constructive way in the peace process engaged by the UN secretary general".

The minister said the Sahara issue has come to a standstill despite Morocco's endeavors "and everybody knows who are the responsible for this failure". [sentence as received] He called on "peace-loving countries, particularly within the Non-Aligned Movement to support the UN peace process for, he said, it is part of the very foundings of the Non-Aligned Movement, namely the peaceful settlement of despites and the right of peoples to self rule.

Mr. Filali also spoke about the conflict in the Middle East with a special emphasis on the peace plan unanimously adopted by Arab leaders in Fes. This plan, he said, lays the basis of a just and durable peace founded on the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state and peaceful coexistence between countries in the region.

He reiterated Morocco's appeal for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council and the concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Moroccan minister called on the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen their support to southern African countries to speed up Namibia's independence.

He spoke about the conflict in the Gulf and warned against the threat of this "fratricidal war" on the countries in the region. He appealed to "our Iranian brothers to respond to our appeals so that wisdom prevails in the interest of the concerned peoples".

Mr. Filali also called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and said that Morocco backs efforts of the Contadora group "in seeking a concerted regional solution problems without foreign interference on the basis of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of the region".

Dealing with the international economic situation, Mr. Filali advocated more assistance to Africa and the strengthening of South-South cooperation.

He termed "very positive" the balance-sheet of the Non-Aligned Movement since its inception 25 years ago.

Kaunda Urges West Back Sanctions

HK060108 Hong Kong AFP in English
0102 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda appealed here Friday for the Western Nations to join Zambia and other Commonwealth countries in imposing economic sanctions against South Africa to exert effective pressure against apartheid.

Last month in London, Mr. Kaunda committed Zambia to imposing a stiff package of sanctions against South Africa along with five other Commonwealth countries: Zimbabwe, India, Australia, the Bahamas and Canada. But Friday Mr. Kaunda indicated that the actual imposition of such sanctions may be put off until those countries are joined by ohters.

"There is no doubt at all that sanctions without the racist regime's major trading partners would not be effective at all. They would amount to sanctions applied against us (South Africa's economically dependent black-ruled neighbors)," said Mr. Kaunda. "That's why there must be cooperation and coordination between the United States, why there must be cooperation and coordination between the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan. With them sanctions would be very meaningful."

Mr. Kaunda stopped short of going back on Zambia's own pledge to impose sanctions.

No date has been set for the imposition of the Commonwealth sanctions package, but Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said he expected them to be put into effect by the end of this year, according to a date to be set by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Commonwealth's deputy secretary-general said here Friday that the date has still not been set.

But shortly afterwards, Mr. Kaunda made his ambiguous remarks zbout Zambia's commitment to putting the sanctions package into action.

"If Zambia and Zimbabwe tomorrow applied sanctions with South Africa's major trading partner, it would be suicide", he said, adding that effective sanctions including the Western powers should be coordinated by the United Nations.

Speaking here as the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is winding up, Mr. Kaunda declared the meeting "a success" because many member countries pledged aid to the Frontline States of the region which were suffering from South African aggression. He would not specify the countries or the type of aid pledged.

Mr. Kaunda reiterated that sanctions were the last peaceful means to press South Africa to abandon apartheid, "By taking sanctions, we are trying to avert an explosion.

"Yes, Zambia and Zimbabwe will be hurt — but if we don't take any steps the region will be enveloped in a bloodbath."

Doe: Sanctions Harm Frontline

MB060557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] President Samuel Doe of Liberia says the six Frontline States leading the African call for the imposition of sanctions on South Africa will be the first to suffer if sanctions are enforced. Addressing a news conference at the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare he said that he opposed South Africa's internal polcies but expressed reservations about sanctions. President Doe said that it will be impossible to monitor sanctions.

Referring to the United States, he said many Third World leaders who had addressed the 6-day summit meeting had attacked that country's attitude while failing to criticize the actions of the Soviet Union.

SADCC Presents Action Program

MB061901 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The SADCC has presented its action program to the Nonaligned Movement to solicit support for projects which are crucial for the region to reduce dependence on South Africa.

The secretary general for SADCC, Comrade Simba Makone, told newsmen in Harare today that the program covers projects in the transport and communications sectors, agriculture, industry, and mining. He said because of punitive measures being applied on Frontline States by the racist Pretoria regime, it was now necessary to speed up the rehabilitation of the Beira, Benguela, and the Dar es Salaam ports.

Gandhi: No Troops for Mozambique

MB061040 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare Sept 6 SAPA — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has scotched rumours that he is about to commit Indian forces to Mozambique in his country's first military involvement in Africa since the controversial Katanga secession 25 years ago. He told a news conference in Harare that no request for military assistance in confronting South Africa had been received from the "frontline" states, and the move was not being considered.

There have been peristent reports throughout the Nonaligned Movement's summit in Harare this week that Mr Gandhi was offering to send troops and MiG-21 jet fighter-bombers similar to those operated by the Air Force of Zimbabwe, to help defend the Beira corridor and re-open the even more vital rail line from Chicualacuala to Maputo, which has been closed by Renamo sabotage since August 1984. The reports were stimulated yesterday when Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda spoke of secret assistance plans being formulated here.

Mr Gandhi said he believed reference to preventing international terrorism would be included in the final political declaration of the summit, but a persistent problem lay in defining "terrorism" and distinguishing it from the actions of legitimate "liberation" movements, which Nonaligned Movment members believe SWAPO and the ANC to be.

Mr Gandhi declined to outline the specific aid India would be giving the "frontline" states to overcome the effects of sanctions imposed on South Africa and possible South African retaliation, but indicated it would be substantial.

He denied that the conference had not been "even handed" in its condemnations of the US and the Soviet Union. It did not try to balance its statements, but spoke out about those issues on which it felt strongly, hoping the super powers would react positively.

Mr Gandhi disagreed with demands by militant states led by Libya that the movement should transform itself into a military alliance. It did not wish to imitate the methods of the power blocs but to introduce a "new way of thinking." "We feel that progress in civilisation means a move away from war," said Mr Gandhi.

Mr Gandhi said many of the suggestions India had made for putting pressure on South Africa's major trading parterns to apply sanctions had been adopted. He said newsmen would have to wait for the conclusion of this afternoon's plenary session to know what these were.

SDAR: Rabat Training UNITA

MB061205 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A leader of the Polisario Front, which claims the Moroccan-annexed Western Sahara, Mr Omar Mansour, says Morocco is training members of the South African-backed UNITA guerrillas fighting the government in Angola. Mr Mansour, who is also the foreign minister of the Polisario proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic republic [SDAR], was speaking at a press conference during the nonaligned summit in Harare. He said Polisario became aware of Rabat's alliance with Pretoria when its forces captured South African weapons in the hands of Moroccan troops. Mr Mansour also said Polisario held 3,000 Moroccan prisoners and accused Morocco of severely treating its own Polisario captives.

Al-Mirghani Addresses Conference

JN061527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has said that the current international situation is tense and suffers from polarization attempts by the big powers, adding that this situation should prompt the Nonaligned Movement to stress its unity and adhere to its principles.

In Sudan's speech at the nonaligned conference session in Harare last night, his excellency referred to Sudan's effective efforts to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement in 1955 and affirmed that the Sudan of April adheres to its principles in promoting the world peace movement aimed at ending subservience to the parties to the international conflict, cooperating with the sides seeking freedom from the axes of the big powers, complying with the charters of the international organizations, respecting the sides that are working to eliminate colonialism and repression, supporting the liberation movements, and respecting the African peoples' rights to choose their systems.

In his speech, the State Council chairman said that the arms race is the biggest nightmare that impairs international relations and wastes economic and human potentialities, urging the conference to encourage rapprochement between the two superpowers, exert its efforts on all levels to conclude a comprehenisve agreement to ban nuclear testing and create a link between disarmament and development in the interest of the developing countries; and stressing the need to hasten to convene the Paris conference. He also called on the conference to draw up a clear working program to put an end to the South African authorities' brutal repressive policies and to bravely support the Palestinian people's rights. He also called for convening an international peace conference in the Middle East to be attended by all parties in the region.

Al-Mirghani appealed to Iran and Iraq to halt the war and hold talks to achieve peace. He announced Sudan's support for efforts to reunify the two Koreas, and for respecting Cyprus' independence and the Cambodian and Afghan people's right to self-determination. Concluding his speech, Al-Mirghani stressed the need to reformulate economic relations on the basis of justice and equality, adding that the conference should work out a specific program for implementing economic cooperation.

LIBYA

Lebanese Revolutionary Group Closes Conference

LD032221 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1805 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — The constituent conference of the nucleus of the Arab Revolutionary Committee movement in Lebanon ended its work yesterday and issued the following statement:

On the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution with which the Libyan Arab people culminated a series of giant civil achievements and triumphed over the treacherous Atlantic aggression against the Jamahiriyah which is considered an advanced vanguard base in the realization of the aspirations of the Arab masses and their pan-Arab objectives of unity and liberation.

At a time when freedom is being consolidated in the Jamahiriyah, when people's authority being firmly established and socialism is being achieved and when the heroic operations of Arab revolutionary forces fighting against the Zionist enemy are being escalated, the first constituent meeting of the nucleus of the revolutionary committees movement in Lebanon convened from 1-3 September 1986 on the soil of the Great Jamahiriyah under the banner "for a dynamic revolutionary movement in Lebanon".

The convening of this meeting, based on penetrating revolutionary perception with logical analysis of Arab reality (?and) the political systems which have demonstrated their bankruptcy and incapability of achieving the masses' aspiration of exercising power, confirms that the only guarantee for the triumph of the era of the masses is by building a dynamic revolutionary movement in which the thoughts of leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are epitomised as an idea and in practice.

The meeting was needed to create an instrument of revolutionary action which will incite Arabism in Lebanon in order to detonate a people's revolution and establish a jamahirih society so that the masses become the possessors of political decision and hold power, wealth and weapons with the guidance of the Green Book — their guide toward the final liberation of humanity from all instruments of injustice, subjugation, oppression and tyranny.

This meeting, which is the beginning of its constituent work, is devoid of any characteristics of organized partisan work, and, consequently, is a revolutionary initiative which works for organizing a dynamic revolutionary movement that would allow for a wider poliarization of the real revolutionary force which would pursue revolutionary struggle, so that it will work outside the framework or guardianship of any party of whatever form or type.

The meeting adopted a revolutionary action plan for the Lebanese arena and at the pan-Arab and international levels.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in 'Sisterly Sudan'

LD091944 Tripoli JANA in English
1840 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 5, Shahr al Fateh 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — At noon today, the leader of the revolution arrived in the Sudanese capital Khartoum on a visit to sisterly Sudan.

A huge official and popular welcome was given to the leader of victory and defiance. Heading the reception at Khartoum international airport were Mr. Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, the chairman and members of the Council of the State, a number of ministers, senior officers of the Armed Forces and police, the [words indistinct] members of the people's committee at the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum.

On concluding this massive rally an exhibition was opened displaying with photographs the crimes committed by U.S. terrorist administration and the failed aggression launched against Great al-Jamahiriyah, also, lots of literature was distributed exposing the U.S. terrorist policy against peoples in struggle.

The leader of the revolution gave a statement, whilst resting at the airport lounge, to press, news agencies, local and international broadcasting stations reporters.

At the beginning he expressed joy at his visit to Sudan after the Transitional Military Council has fulfilled its promise and handed authority over to the Sudanese people, which also comes after the Sudanese people was able to resume power following the recent elections.

The leader asserted that by establishing people's authority, all the ruling tools disappear and the fueds between tribes and ethnic and local minorities and races come to an end. He added "by the establishment of a jamahiri regime, all these problems end and the people rules itself by itself".

The leader praised the revolutionary activities in Sudan which led to the 6 April Revolution and brought down fascism and the dictatorship of Numayri-U.S. and Egyptian regime's agent — the damned traitor.

The leader added: "We shall struggle until the treacherous Egyptian regime crumbles and with it all the puppet African regimes that recognised the Zionist enemy follow suite and the Zionist enemy itself vanishes".

All along the road from the airport to the capital Khartoum, the Sudanese masses rallied chanting for the Great al-Fatih Revolution and its leader and Arab unity, waving portraits of the leader and green banners, calling for the downfall of the U.S. and its agents. They chanted: "Committees are everywhere and al-Qadhdhafi is in Sudan..", "By life, by blood, we protect you Al-Qadhdhafi,," and "One Arab homeland...one Arab army..".

The leader had left Entebbe Airport this morning at the end of a 3-day visit during which he held a series of meetings with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and the members of the Ugandan People's Resistance Movement, the members of the Supreme Council of Islamic affairs and the students of the ideological preparation college.

He said: "These activities will escalate in order to reach its final stage, which is the establishment of people's authority".

The leader confirmed Great Jamahiriyah's full solidarity with Sudan, in meaning and form and with all that it possesses. He said: "I came here to assert this solidarity".

The leader stressed that the whole Arab people should follow what has the great Sudanese people done and topple all dictatorships, reactionaries and seperatist regimes.

The leader emphasised the necessity of investing the action of the heroic Sudanese people in its unionist framework to achieve Arab unity so that it will not be subjected to diminishing and crumble and to protect the gains of this nation by Arab unity.

The leader declared that Great Jamahiriyah is ready for unity with Sudan.

In his reply to a question concerning the resumption by some African states to their relations with the Zionist enemy, the leader said: "First, the number of such countries is not more than the number of one handsiders..and that side that encouraged those countries to resume their relations with Zionism, was the treacherous Egyptian regime". [sentence as received]

The leader indicated: "Those states protest and tell us if the biggest Arab state has an Israel Embassy in its capital, how come you blame us not to establish such embassies in our countries".

The leader asserted that the most horrific and the greatest historic Egyptian treason was the thing that caused us to lose the gains we accomplished in Africa against Zionism.

The leader pointed out: "All those states had severed their relations with Zionism, but after the Egyptian regime's treachery, they used that as an excuse to make us lose all the gains we registered against Zionism in the African Continent and in the world".

A big popular and official farewell was given to the leader of victory and defiance headed by President Yoweri Museveni. Also took part in the farewell ceremony the deputy president of the resistance Movement, the prime minister, the ministers, senior army officers, state officials and large crowds of the Ugandan people who rallied around the airport since early morning.

After the Allah-U-Akbar anthem and the Ugandan national anthem were played the leader inspected the guard of honour which stood in attention to salute him. The leader waved in salute to the huge crowds of the Ugandan people which answered with chanting for the life of the leader of the revolution and for the downfall of imperialism.

Responding to a question on contacts with John Garang to end the war in south Sudan and establishing peace, the leader said, "Naturally, Garang used to be our ally, in fact we trained him and armed him because he was launching a revolution against Numayri. But as soon as the heroic Sudanese people and its Army made the April 6 Revolution, we stopped everything and allied ourselves with the Sudanese people and its Army after the toppling of dictatorship and the filthy puppet rule at the head of which was Numayri.

"We told Garang that our alliances was for the salvation from the Numayri dictatorship and now that Numayri had fallen by the April 6 Revolution, there is no need to continue fighting and opposition at all. But most regretably, Garang continued his opposition to the regime in Sudan and he says that he wants to free the whole of Sudan".

The leader added: "I do not believe that Sudan is in need for liberation or for someone to liberate it. But it is in need for development of its activities until it reaches the level of popular democracy, unionism and socialism. But, despite that, we keep on the pressure on Garang and use all means of alliance that existed between us until he lays down arms and negotiate".

The leader went on: "Garang considers himself as a revolutionary, leftist and even jamahiri.. In fact he too is a believer in the third universal theory and the green book. He says what goes on in Sudan is still within the right-wing. But I believe this is a step towards democracy and can be developed. We still press Garang until he lays down his arm and negotiate. We may be successful in the future together with Ethiopia in this respect and to end this unrest".

In his response to a question on Hassan II disengaging from the Oujdah accord between Great Jamahiriyah and Morocco, theleader said: "This indicates that the present Arab rulers are unable to fulfill the masses' demands. They are helpless and yielding to pressures. In my belief, most of the ruling tools in the Arab homeland are weak and incompetant to achieve any public demand of this homeland because Arab public demands are of unity, socialism, progressiveness, possession of power, defeat of imperialism and facing up to Zionism at a time most Arab rulers are incompetant and demoralised and even when we accomplish a unity step, it is aborted and finished as what happened". The leader added that Hassan II has met the enemy's prime minister and dismantled unity, and it is better that we disengage unity because he had betrayed".

He said: "Betrays and disengages unity...a funny affair".

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Rally

LD100924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening attended a big public rally held at Qubbat al-Mahdi in Omdurman in his honor. The rally was attended by the chairman of the Sudanese Council of State, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani; members of the council; Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi; a number of ministers; political and national figures of Sudan; and tens of thousands of Sudanese.

The brother leader addressed the masses, which chanted for the long life of the Great 1st September Revolution and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The brother leader began his speech by saluting the Sudanese popular masses and said: I thank God that our joint struggle was crowned with clear victory over the fascist forces that were hostile to our people in Sudan and the masses of our Arab nation.

These forces were a tool in the hands of imperialism and Zionism. But the era of oppression and dictatorship and forgery has been exposed at the hands of the sons of the Sudanese people by their Rajab revolution, the revolution of the 6 April during which the heroic Sudanese people joined hands with their army and stood on one side of the barricades isolating the agents of America on the other side of the barricades.

He said the Libyan Arab people who stand by you and the Arab nation at large are grateful to you because you have liberated the 20 million Sudanese Arabs' will, which had been forged and rigged.

He said: Many years were lost with the will of our Sudanese people being rigged and forged by those fascists who misled us all for quite a long time. Finally, it became clear that what has happened since May [revolution by Numayri] and until the April revolution was a domination by a backward ignorant fascist dictatorship that was not equiped to lead the great Sudanese people.

He said that by the 6 April revolution, the Sudanese people raised the moral of the entire masses of the Arab nation after that moral was weakening and deteriorating.

Addressing the masses, the brother leader said: You have carried out your revolution at a time when despair prevailed over the whole of the Arab homeland and doubt-casting had reached its climax and spread talk about the death of the Arab masses and even the death of the Arab will and the death of the living forces in the Arab homeland. The state of affairs was such that the interned Sadat managed to strike an alliance together with his deposed lackey with his American masters and their tool Zionism. They bragged and lionized and created a flagrant open alliance in defiance of this nation's will and with no regard to its ability to act and take initiative. They laughed much, but then they cried much in the end.

He affirmed that the revolution of the Sudanese people has come to affirm that the Arab nation has not died and that the Arab will has not died and that its living forces have not been killed and will never be killed however far the oppressors went in their actions, and in their alliances with the enemies and however they belittled this nation. For this nation is capable of routing them and belittling their filthy alliance. It is also capable of wresting victory from amid the debris of despair and the casting of doubts on its capabilities.

The brother leader said that the revolution of the Sudanese people on 6 April came at a time when the enemies, with their spite toward the masses of the Arab nation and its living forces, went beyond all description, so much so that the interned Sadat, his severed tail [Numayri], the Zionists and the Americans and all their filthy alliance began to believe that the will of this nation had died and that its great people had turned into a flock of sheep.

He said that the revolution of the Sudanese people has debunked all these falsehoods and turned the balances upside down, making them reconsider all their designs which were based on the belittling of the Arab nation and its living forces and its ability to rise in revolution and to secure deliverance.

He said that the Arab nation should stand in reverence and respect and admiration for the Sudanese people, who staged a popular revolution that reflected the suppressed nation and was a valiant defiance on the part of the Sudanese people and their Army toward the United States and its forces and of the ruling reaction in Egypt.

He pointed out that the severed tail [Numayri] was, during those hours, placing his being in the hands of the United States and the traitorous Egyptian regime as well as in the filthy hands of Reagan and the other filthy hand of Husni Mubarak. He believed that he who strikes an alliance with the United States and its agent regime in Egypt could never be toppled. It was this illusion that made him feel reassured and able to flout his people, the masses, and the soldiers and officers.

The severed tail, the brother leader pointed out, believed that his traitorous alliance with the United States and its agent regime in Egypt would facilitate the continued imposition of his domination over the Sudanese people and his flouting of them. The brother leader said that your people who rose on 6 April replied to this illusion by giving a raspberry to the severed tail, to Reagan, to Husni Mubarak, and to reaction and imperialism, and a thousand raspberries to America and its agents.

He said all secretions of the period of the severed tail with all their repercussions have been wiped out by the fire of the people's revolution in Sudan. I once again thank God who crowned our joint struggle with success. I have come once again to Khartoum, which I missed after having been deprived of visiting it for long, lean years.

He said: Thanks to your revolution and thanks to the alliance of people and army, during that memorable day the barriers that separated us during these lean years were destroyed, and those who tried to disseminate disunity between the same family in the same Arab nation have failed.

He said the regime of the severed tail tried to transfer emnity and hatred directed against him in person and against his regime to our brothers in Sudan, whom we love and who love us.

He added that the severed tail tried to transfer the hatred directed against himself to the street; he wanted the sons of the same people to hate one another.

The leader added that the tail failed to do this and he did not succeed in transferring hatred to the sons of the Sudanese people, but he confirmed the hatred existing between him and the Sudanese people.

He said, we are witness to a difficult period lived by the sons of the Sudanese people. The severed tail continually tried to disperse the revolutionary and political forces of the Sudanese people and tried to confiscate their liberties and rights. He pointed to the suffering of Sadiq al-Mahdi and Al-Sharif al-Hindi in exile.

He added: At this moment we should admit, in this connection, that these forces suffered hardship and sacrifice for the sake of the freedom of the Sudanese people and for the victory of its people's revolution.

The leader indicated that the Libyan Arab people shared the joy and sadness of these forces without knowing that they would personally assume power.

He said: We stressed our backing for these forces because we are certain that they carry the cause of the Sudanese people.

He added: We backed them because they are oppressed and chased people. We are with the oppressed anywhere on earth; at the forefront of these are our brothers and kinsmen who were subjected to the oppression of [Numayri's] fascism which blatantly allied with the enemies of your people and nation and defied the Sudanese people, with the treasonous and agent and reactionary regime in Egypt.

He said, there was a conspicuous defiance toward the Sudanese people; they ridiculed you, when the severed tail was considered to be the Egyptian vice president in Sudan, as Faruq was king of Egypt and Sudan.

He said we are with the Egyptian people and with our brothers in Egypt until the second agent and dictatorship in Egypt falls.

The brother leader pointed in his speech to the plan drawn up by the American colonialist circles, with the consent of the tail, to make Sudan subservient to the Egyptian regime. He pointed, during a historical review, to the dominion theory from the era of Pharaoh kings till the buried Sadat and his agent deputy [Numayri].

He said this tail was carrying out this plan to make Sudan a mere servant to the agent ruling regime in the vanquished capital [Cairo], thus forging the will of 20 million Sudanese and hindering it through his hoarse voice which was being injected with orders from the oppressed capital [Cairo].

He added that we bet on the people's revolution in Sudan, while the tail continued to flout the Sudanese people. He stated that no voice should be above his voice, but this brave people blew up the revolution of 6 Altayr [April] stressing that its voice is the one which will remain and the one to be eternal, and it sent the tail to the dustbin of history.

The leader saluted Al-Ansar masses which organized this big public rally. He said that these masses together with the sons of the Sudanese people have destroyed hordes of Britons on this Arab soil since the alliance of the foreign Albanian family of Muhammad 'Ali with British colonialism to enslave Sudan.

He said that Al-Ansar masses under the leadership of "Al-Mahdi" have recorded legends in our history, and epics of which the Arab and Islamic nation is very proud. We consider that period of our Arab and Islamic history to be a heritage for all of us.

The brother leader ridiculed the belittling by the subservients, such as the buried Sadat and the severed tail and Husni, of the ability of our Arab people to fight. He said that these filthy agents are a bunch of ignorants, they did not study history, revolutions, and uprisings recorded by our Arab people in its most glittering pages.

He added the bunch of agent rulers believed that the Arab nation is weak; they pretended to forget the convoys of martyrs sacrificed by this nation for the sake of its freedom. He said that these agents thought that the Arab masses are a copy of their filthy coward examples.

The brother leader said: Today by you, we prove to them that the Arab nation was not those traitors. For the Arab nation is great by its heritage, glory, and heroism. It is constantly capable of offering more convoys of martyrs for the sake of victory over its traitors who surrendered its reins to the colonialists, encroached on it and belittled it.

Brothers, I must affirm here that your brothers in Libya share your feelings of the tragedy through which you have been living in conditions of starvation and drought. We shared your feelings of agony over the death of our children in Sudan from starvation and the continuous lack of rain, which were the result of God's dissatisfaction with the corrupt regime. He pointed out that thousands of Sudanese people had arrived on foot in their country Libya. Unfortunately, thousands of them have perished on the way because of starvation, thirst, and the long distance.

We always wondered how the Sudanese people could suffer from thirst and starvation when it has rivers like the Blue Nile and the White Nile running in its land. This is a true tragedy indeed. But we heard at the time as well of the severing of limbs and hands, the imprisonment of women and children, and the enforcement of God's restrictions [Hududu allah]. He added that the Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab suspended the enforcement of these restrictions during al-Ramadah year, yet the tail persisted in enforcing them strictly under conditions which were very close to those prevailing in the Al-Ramadah year.

The brother leader said that at those hard times, the Sudanese people rallied their forces and staged the revolution and triumphed. Since that moment we turned our capabilities toward supporting the Rajab revolution, the revolution of the Sudanese people. We declare here our utmost regret at the continued anti-Sudan action.

Speaking of the situation in Sudan, the brother leader said: From the position of my pan-Arab and African responsibility, I shall do my utmost so that Sudan may move toward building itself and bandaging its wounds, cultivating its land and creating its new industrial revival.

He pointed out that Sudan has no need now for the amputation of legs and hands or for whipping and the like. Neither does it need the problems of the differences of race, language, or tribe. He pointed out that these problems would constitute obstacles on the road of our Sudanese people.

The brother leader said that the alliance with Ethiopia was established because it is a progressive country that supports the causes of the Arab nation. He added: I instigated a revolution against Haile Selassie, the agent of America, until he was toppled by the revolution which responded to our call. We will not betray the revolution we instigated. Besides, it is a progressive revolution opposed to imperialism and reaction.

Concerning his relations with Colonel Garang, the brother leader said: He visited me in the tent that was bombed by the Americans and presented his revolutionary program to me saying that he wants to liberate Sudan from the dictatorship of the tail Numayri who was turning Sudan into an American base. The brother leader added that at the time when Sudan needed cultivation, wheat, and water, the Americans were preparing the ground for what we thought was agricultural reclamation but which turned out to be the creation of bases for their American rapid intervention forces.

The brother leader added: Garang told me that Sudan was being turned into an American base, and this was true. He told me that the limbs of the Sudanese were being amputated and the Sudanese were being whipped and persecuted in the name of Islam when Islam had nothing to do with these trivialities, and that he felt it was his responsibility to liberate the Sudanese people. Truthfully, I have found this man to be a revolutionary. He is one of the jamahiris who believe in the Third Universal Theory and the Greek book. This is a fact. Garang has attended with me a number of ideological meetings and we have helped him against the tail and against America which was trying to turn Sudan into a base for its forces. Garang entered the fighting. Then suddenly the Sudanese people and Sudanese Army staged their revolution in the month of Rajab, the 6th of April, and toppled the dictatorship and expelled the Americans. America evacuated its citizens by transport planes for fear of the wrath of the Sudanese people, because America is the bitter enemy of the Arab nation, and the Sudanese people form a part of the Arab nation.

I phoned Mengistu on 6 April 1985 and congratulated him on the events in the Sudan. He said: I, too, congratulate you on the revolution in Sudan. After that, I telephoned Garang and told him that the common enemy and dictatorship and America's agents have been toppled and that you must lay down your arms and join the revolution. I have asked him to become a member of the military council just as I had asked the remaining brothers in Ethiopia and Libya to join the revolution and that was what actually happened: At that time political and military revolutionary leaders returned to Sudan and joined the revolution, except for Garang who told me that he believes that what had happened was only a change of leadership and not of policy. He said that he would wait to see if a change of policy took place and then would decide to join.

Unfortunately, the brother leader said, brother Garang continued with the fighting until this moment. As an ally and as corevolutionaries and co-jamahiris, I have repeatedly asked him to stop fighting. Garang can never be a reactionary or an agent of imperialism. He is a revolutionary and this is a point that should be understood.

He [Al-Qadhdhafi] said that his [Garang's] position now is wrong. I condemn this position, and I have informed him previously that Sudan now does not need fighting, or sieges, or aircraft being shot down, but it does need national unity. It needs to cultivate, to build factories, education, health, construction, and progress. It does not need bomb explosions, killings, highway robbery, and blowing up bridges. This action is not required at the present period; it is very harmful from the point of view of nationalism.

He said that there must a reason for Garang's continuation in this action. The reason could be beyond Garang's movement, and includes the existing factors in this region.

He added, I listened to brother Sadiq al-Mahdi and I felt that matters have reached a point: Either to lay down arms and to start negotiations between the sons of the Sudanese people north and south, and also that an alliance of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries, Ethiopia and Sudan, should take place, or the Sudanese Government should shoulder its national responsibility and take up action, despite the consequences, to which it can see no alternative. In reality, I would not like to see matters reach this point. All I want for Ethiopia is progress because it is a revolutionary and progressive country; we wish it unity and consolidation. We also wish our people in Sudan unity, peace, and construction. I do not want to hear the noise of bombs and explosion.

He said, we should hear bombs and explosions in occupied Palestine against America's forces, the sworn enemy with whom we should not negotiate, nor reach truce nor peace. The people of Sudan should unite during this period and I will carry out my duty towards Ethiopia and Garang.

He added, there is one very important thing which we should understand because these problems could stem from it: It is that if Arab patriotism weakens, then chaos will start, separatist regionalism will begin and like a body when it weakens, all microbes which were sleeping will wake up to devour it. If the call for Arab unity becomes weak then the call for separation will become stronger everywhere in the Arab world. He pointed out that Sudan is a very particular state. He said that undoubtedly the overwhelming majority in Sudan are Arabs and there is no one who could deny that we, the Arabs, conquered Sudan and settled in Sudan with all our Arab tribes present now in Sudan everywhere. This reality should be very strong and we should never deny it and I will reject anyone who denies it. This is an Arab state; its overwhelming majority are Arabs. He indicated that Sudanese tribes, according to Arab history, are the very same Libyan tribes which are the same tribes in Iraq and in Mauritania. He said there are minorities which exist not only in Sudan but in all countries. He pointed out that Sudan penetrated deeply into Africa and assimilated other lands and non-Arab tribes, but they are Sudanese now. But if we are to think about tribalism, regionalism, and sectarianism then this would be like an earthquake which will sweep through all African countries and not only Sudan.

He added: If we were to cause this volcano to erupt, it would shake the whole of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Chad. He pointed out that half of the people of Chad are Arabs and 95 percent of them are Muslims while only 5 percent are non-Muslims. He added 5 percent of them are blacks. He added that Chad consists of a group of tribes and that the northern parts of Chad differ from southern Chad and that eastern Chad is all Arabs. We all know that the regions of al-Salamat, al-Mahamid, and al-Rshidiyah are all Arab and are an extension of the Sudanese tribes. All those in the central, eastern, and southeastern regions from Abeche to (?Atinali) near Ndjamena, and Oum Hajar and Oum Damm also near Ndjamena, are all Arab, but Chadian.

The brother leader pointed out that if the racial issue were to be raised, all countries in the region would be divided. He pointed out that, for example, Chad would become divided into 3 or 4 countries because of the deep differences among its tribes which are scattered in the north, the south, the east, and the west, and Garang would thus become a phenomenon of the African division.

For these reasons, he said, I affirm that to make demands in such matters will only serve imperialism, even if they are made by revolutionaries.

He pointed out that he does not think that Ethiopia would permit such secessionist calls because they would harm Ethiopia itself. We, for our part, have exerted all our efforts for the sake of Ethiopia's unity. He pointed out that the Ethiopians say that if Eritrea were to attain independence, it would mean the independence of all the Ethiopian provinces on the ground that Ethiopia consists of a union of different religions and nationalisms.

He said, I shall have direct contact with President Mengistu and with Garang. I do not want Sudan, Ethiopia, or the region to get embroiled in conflicts at the present stage. He affirmed that we are in need of African unity now. We need to resist imperialism and racism and we need cooperation in the field of building and progress.

The brother leader stressed the importance and need for a return to the call for Arab unity under the banners of pan-Arab nationalism with full force and fierceness in order to change the Arab map and face up to time which will work against us if we lag in realizing this call.

The brother leader pointed to the pitfalls of repeating the domination experience of the tail Numayri and said: Your struggle for the liberation of Sudan was not aimed at reaching power but at changing the Arab map through the establishment of unity.

The brother leader called for immediate unity between the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan, affirming that the present time is opportune for the proclamation of the unity of the people in both countries. He pointed out that any force that opposes unity must be exposed and bared, must be resisted and fought on the ground that it is an enemy of the Arab nation, its future, and its hope for a free honorable life.

He said that unity at the present phase is not an emotional call but a necessity for the survival of the Arab existence. He pointed out that the anti-Arab nation plan aims at the annihilation of the Arabs and at turning them into red Indians.

The brother leader said that all the indications affirm to us that American imperialism and the Zionists have decided to turn the Arab people into red Indians and that they have embarked on repeating the experience of the red Indian on Arab soil.

He said that American imperialism has decided to make the Zionists a substitute for the Arab nation and has decided to turn the Arabs into a collection of bare-footed sheperds and fishermen living on the margin of life.

He added that the agents of America among the Arabs must understand that their friendship is false, since the American plan aims at the creation of a Zionist state in the heart of the Arab homeland, as has actually happened in Palestine. The plan also aims to enable the Zionists to dominate the sources of water and rivers in the Arab homeland.

He said that there is something important that should be understood by the Arab agents: America has no friends. It only believes in agents and in the slogan: "If you are not an agent, then you are my enemy." Thus America understands that Al-Qadhdhafi is its enemy because he is not an agent for it, and consequently he must be killed.

He added that the next stage in the imperialist plan is to enable the Zionists to take over the water resources and the sources of energy in the Arab region, pointing out that in the event of Zionist readiness to carry out this action, America will enable the Zionist enemy to capture the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent, and this means the disappearance of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Emirates, Libya, and Algeria. He said that this plan aims in its final stages at securing Zionist control over the Arab homeland and at securing American imperialist monopolist interests in the Straits of Gibraltar, Bab al-Mandib, the Suez Canal, and Hormuz. He added that America realizes that none of its lackey Arab regimes can protect these interests because they are liable to fall at any time through a popular revolution, as the case was when Libya was an American base and through the revolution it was transformed into a force hostile to America and into a stubborn adversary of America.

He said that the barbaric American-Atlantic [NATO] aggression on my brick-built house, in a rampage unprecedented even during the Second World War, aimed at killing me and at capturing Libya and North Africa, and at controlling the Mediterranean and the Arab homeland, and at delivering them into the hands of the Zionists, in a move within the American strategy of advancing toward the Soviet Union. He said that the Americans, who went as far as to use their bombers against my house and country and who are now thinking of using their intercontinental missiles against an Arab state, are reaffirming that they have reached the final stages in their hellish program to annihilate the Arab presence and to hand over the Arab land to the Zionists.

The brother leader reaffirmed that Libya, which fought bravely

and courageously, is in the final analysis a small state compared with the giants and that any Arab state is a mere strip of paper to the gigantic superpowers and can be swallowed. He referred in this connection to the experience of Grenada and what Nicaragua is currently experiencing. He said that Arab unity alone can realize strength and can assert the capability to confront the American tyranny and defeat the might of America and liberate our land and build our new civilization. He renewed his appeal to the Sudanese popular masses and their forces to decide on unity between Sudan and Libya and to check those who oppose it or turn their back on it. He said that we should realize the danger staring us in the face and threatening our current situation. He reaffirmed that the only outlet from such a danger is unity, the changing of the Arab map, and the bringing into being of a single Arab identity, which is the only means to put an end to separatist and regional ambitions and to confront America and the Zionist enemy.

Tens of thousands of Sudanese citizens shouted from the bottom of their hearts when the brother leader arrived at the venue of the rally — they shouted long live the great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader. They interrupted the leader's address several times with applause and with revolutionary slogans. Among the slogans voiced were: Welcome, welcome O Al-Qadhdhafi; Revolutionaries along the path of the Mahdi and al-Mukhtar; Long live the Arab people's struggle; Long live the African people's struggle; God is great and praise be to Him; One Arab people and one Arab army; We are ready, O Al-Qadhdhafi, to respond; To hell with America; and, The Arab people have come to know their right path.

The Sudanese prime minister and leader of the Ummah Party and the [spiritual leader] of Al-Ansar, Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, delivered a speech at the beginning of the rally in which he greeted the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution on Sudanese territory. He stressed that the Sudanese people harbor love and appreciation for the brother leader and for the Libyan Arab people because they stood with the Sudanese people during their great tribulations when the tyrant executioner Numayri was torturing the Sudanese people and when his apparatus was used for harming Libya, its revolution, and its leader.

He said that Sudan today should play the role of a bridge between its Arab nation and the African Continent; the Sudanese people are today going through a new experiment for realizing their freedom. He pointed out that the Sudanese people, despite the apparent party differences, are proceeding toward a strong cohesive unity. But these people are today the target of those who do not want the Sudanese people to become independent and to see daylight. They are intriguing against the Sudanese people, particularly in the sedition which southern Sudan is experiencing today. He stressed that the people of Sudan are against any aggression on the Arab nation, and addressed the brother leader by saying: "You can regard this people as being with you against any aggression which you may experience; we are with the Libyan Arab people because our destiny is one."

AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Garang on War's Course

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[Interview with Sudanese People's Liberation Movement Leader John Garang by Muhammad Ahmad Hisham in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] The war in southern Sudan has been and continues to be the number one item on the agenda of Sudanese Prime Minister and Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. One of the most significant developments concerning a solution to this crisis materialized a few weeks ago. The first meeting between Colonel John Garang and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was held at a private home in Addis Ababa made available and guarded by the Ethiopian authorities.

No solution was reached for the problem at the meeting which lasted 9 consecutive hours. Despite the difference in viewpoints, it was agreed to continue the consultatons, contacts and peace efforts through the meetings of the Liaison and Coordination Committee emanating from the Kokadam Declaration. If the meeting with Garang at the end of July is considered an important point in solving southern Sudan's crisis, then the visit Al-Mahdi paid to the Soviet Union last week assumes a special and significant character at more than one level because this visit can contribute to "loosening" all the knots that it has en impossible to solve in Addis Ababa.

Al-Majallah has interviewed Col John Garang in Addis Ababa on many of Sudan's hot issues. Following is the text of the interview:

[Hisham] What are the new developments in Sudan that pressed you to meet with al-Sadiq al-Mahdi?
[Garang] Our meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi comes within the framework of the People's Movement's [SPLM] general policy. Prior to Numayri's fall, we had openly called for holding a national conference on 2 March 1985. Our policy is to meet with the country's influential political forces. We pointed out this in the statement concerning the movement and we were prepared to meet anybody. But after 6 April, everybody was busy with the distribution of positions. Two months later, official contact was begun between us and the government through Dr al-Jazuli's message. We answered the message in September and initiated numerous contacts which resulted in the Kokadam conference and declaration.

[Hisham] Why wasn't the SPLM represented in Khartoum in the wake of Numayri's fall?
[Garang] The answer lies in what happened after Numayri's fall. Numayri's defense minister and his chief of staff of the Armed Forces which we had been fighting assumed power. What happened on 6 April is that Numayri disappeared but his agencies continued to be present.

[Hisham] But the change that had taken place has culminated in the establishment of a democratic system. Doesn't the SPLM believe in the current democratic system?
[Garang] The existing parties and movements were not armed. Prior to and since the revolution, we have been and continue to

be an armed movement. The parties and movements existing in London or Addis Ababa were able to pack their suitcases and return to Khartoum to take part in the democratic movement. But could we carry our weapons and return to Khartoum?

[Hisham] My question is still concerned with political representation within the current democratic movement in Khartoum?
[Garang] We are, as I have already said, a military political movement. I am the military and political leader of this movement. The same goes for my colleagues. The higher authority of the SPLM and of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] is called the Higher Military Command. The movement and the army are tied to each other and cannot be separated from one another. The organic bond between our two wings does not permit one of them to go to Khartoum and abandon the other.

[Hisham] After your meeting, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced that the constitutional conference will try to find some sort of a formula for participation by the SPLM in the country's democratic political activity. What is your comment on this announcement and does this mean that the movement will turn into a political party?
[Garang] It will not turn into a political party. It is, in fact, a political party. As for what Al-Sadiq said, this is his affair.

Anya Nya Movement

[Hisham] How does the SPLM view the movements opposing it, such as "Anya Nya II?"
[Garang] This inevitably leads us to find out what "Anya Nya II" is. The SPLM and the SPLA were formed in 1983. Earlier, "Anya Nya II" was the military force fighting the Sudanese Army. When we went to them in the jungle, we found that their objective was, basically, to separate southern Sudan. We told them: The issue is not the issue of the south. The problem is there in Khartoum where the problems are mismanaged and where the forces oppressing the other provinces are found. Let us tackle the problems in Khartoum, not run away from them and work to divide the country. The majority of the "Anyanya 2" took our side but some stayed with the organization. Many of our field commanders are former members of the "Anya Nya II".

[Hisham] But how have they turned into a force opposing you?
[Garang] Gordon Kon, the present commander of "Anya Nya II," was with us. He is a military man who knows neither Arabic nor English. We have in our possession documents showing that the government has paid them 600,000 pounds. With money, it is easy to transform the separatists into friendly forces. The political wing of "Anya Nya II" is still called the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement. This wing is present in Khartoum and it recently conducted a tour of Europe and Africa, financed by the regime in Khartoum. This is a contradiction. What is a separatist movement doing in Khartoum?

[Hisham] What about the political parties in Equatoria that are opposed to the activity of the SPLM?
[Garang] This is not surprising. There are political movements in Khartoum that do not support our movement's objectives.

[Hisham] My question concerns the southern political forces.
[Garang] We are not a southern political movement but a movement for all of Sudan. It is natural for some people in the south, the west, the east and in Khartoum or Halfa to disagree with us. So, why should we be surprised if some in the south disagree with us? On the contrary, this confirms our nationalist character.

[Hisham] Is this the intended meaning of the statement attributed to one of your commanders that Juba does not have the priority but that Khartoum is the target?
[Garang] In fact, the problem is in Khartoum. If we occupy Juba only, the problem in Khartoum will persist.

[Hisham] Does this mean disseminating the movement's principles in Khartoum politically, or militarily also?
[Garang] Both. We have elements in the Sudanese Army and in the political power.

[Hisham] So, you are present in Khartoum?
[Garang] Of course, secretly.

Constitutional Conference

[Hisham] Do you think that the current circumstances are ripe for holding the constitutional conference?
[Garang] I believe that this issue is tied to a security priority. The temperature is currently high. For the conference to be held, certain steps have to be taken. This is what the Kokadam declaration has sought.

[Hisham] After your talks with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, it became evident that there is a wide gap of difference on interpretation of some of the issues noted in the Kokadam Declaration?

[Garang] The gap may be wide for Al-Sadiq but is not so for us. Therefore, the responsibility of both sides must be defined. We have one responsibility within the framework of the Kokadam Declaration, namely to cease fire. It is within our capability and we can declare a cease-fire. But the other five points in the declaration are Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's responsibility. They are connected with the cease-fire issue and, especially, with the government's lifting of the state of emergency. As for the other Kokadam resolutions, they are Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's concern. It is a part of Al-Mahdi's task to abolish the [Islamic] laws and the bilateral agreements with Egypt and to re-enact the Sudanese provisional constitution of 1956, amended in 1964. The ball is in Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's court now.

[Hisham] But Al-Mahdi is not in sole control of power?
[Garang] We are aware of this and we know that his cabinet is a coalition cabinet with the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP]. But Al-Sadiq has to prove his power. If I were in his place, and I have told him this, I would make the decisions concerned via Parliament and with a Parliamentary majority. Al-Mahdi is not Numayri who used to issue laws whenever he wished. If the DUP refuses to follow this path, then Al-Sadiq can gather the votes and form another coalition cabinet without the DUP. This is what I have told Al-Mahdi. The Sudanese people want peace. If he makes a decision in this regard, we will declare a cease-fire on the following day and the Sudanese people will be with us, not with the DUP and the Islamic Front. These will be the parties that want war. I repeat, the ball is now in Al-Sadiq's court and we will wait to see how he plays it.

Mediations and Solutions

[Hisham] Now can one understand your position of accepting security mediations to establish peace and your refusing to deal, for example, with the Ministry of Peace which has been created within Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's cabinet?
[Garang] Accepting mediations from parties like our neighbors is in the logic of things. As for the Ministry of Peace, it is just a ministry in Al-Sadiq's cabinet at a time when we have an agency with power, namely the Liaison Committee between the movement and the grouping. Considering that the Ministry of Peace is one of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's agencies, there is no place for recognizing it.

[Hisham] You have expressed a reservation on Al-Mahdi's proposal for creating a national committee. Why?
[Garang] I have expressed no reservations. There is a committee operating within the framework of the Kokadam resolutions. It is a Liaison Committee formed of the SPLM and the National Grouping. Al-Ummah Party is a member of the grouping. This committee will prepare for the constitutional conference.

[Hisham] The National Committee has proposed including elements that did not take part in the Kokadam Declaration. Isn't it so?
[Garang] Certainly. This can be discussed in the Liaison Committee's meeting. We have considered the national committee issue as a proposal made by Al-Sadiq. We have proposals, such as a proposal to invite the parties that did not attend the Kokadam conference, which will be presented by the Liaison Committee. We are prepared to accept the DUP and the National Islamic Front if they decide to join the peace process.

Meeting with Al-Turabi

[Hisham] What happened at the meeting between your representative in London and Dr al-Turabi?
[Garang] We exchanged views with the Islamic National Front. This is compatible with our policy of establishing peace in the country. We responded to Dr al-Turabi's initiative so that we may hear his view of the country's basic problems and may acquaint him with our opinions.

[Hisham] Are you prepared for negotiations with the government if it decides on such a step?
[Garang] Negotiations are beyond our interest. We work for dialogue. Negotiations are for a dispute between two parties so that one of them may cede something to the other to achieve a compromise. We want us to get together and to hold dialogue on how to solve the fundamental problems.

[Hisham] Is the movement prepared to offer some concessions or will it escalate its military operations to achieve its objectives?
[Garang] There has to be flexibility. The points agreed on in the Kokadam Declaration were reached after lengthy discussion. As for the things we have agreed upon with Al-Ummah Party, there is no flexibility on them.

[Hisham] The movement speaks of liberating Sudan. We do not understand what is intended by this liberation?
[Garang] We have two processes. The first, and fundamental process is the process of progressive [as published] formation. We want to be a Sudanese nation. It is well known that we are comprised of various Arab, Dinka, (Shilk) and other ethnic groups. We want to create national cohesion. A large number of the African countries are going through this national formation process. Within this process, there are liberationist elements that must be achieved. The liberation intended in this connection is liberation from the forces of backwardness.

[Hisham] Why do you call the Sudanese Army an enemy, not the government forces?
[Garang] This is an issue of language. The government forces that are fighting us and against whom we are fighting are, by definition, an enemy in military language. Generally, they call us outlaw lackeys, highwaymen, rebels and a tribal movement.

[Hisham] What is your relationship with Philip Ghabbush who is said to have been responsible for last September's rebellion?
[Garang] Ghabbush is the leader of a political party like the other parties tackling Sudan's problems within the framework of the Sudanese National Party's program. We face the same issues. But there is no practical relationship between us and Ghabbush and his party. I have not gone to Khartoum and Ghabbush has not come here and there is no relationship of alliance or of a united front.

[Hisham] What about the September 1985 military rebellion for which Ghabbush and others were arrested?
[Garrang] There was absolutely no relationship between us. I heard an accusation that I, Ya'qub Isma'il and Ya'qub Yusuf Kuh had been waiting at a certain airport to land in Khartoum. At the time I heard this, I was in the Upper Nile and Yusuf Kuh (a member of the SPLM) was on a mission abroad. As for Ya'qub Yusuf, he is not a member of the SPLM. That accusation was an attempt on the government's part to give ths struggle a racist color. We denounced the attempt strongly.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: 10 Moroccan Troops Killed by Saharan Patrol

LD061404 Algiers APS in English
1034 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] SDAR, 6/9/86 (APS) — Ten Moroccan soldiers were killed and others wounded during an attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on Thursday [4 Sep] against a patrol of Moroccan troops [word indistinct] the "wall", a communique from the Information Ministry said.

A Moroccan officer, Abderahmane Ahmed, was imprisoned during an attack, the communique added and underlined laid an ambush to a Moroccan patrol. [sentence as received] Many light weapons were picked up, the communique further added.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Details New Ministries' Duties

AB301023 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The innovation in the composition of the fourth government is doubtlessly the creation of the Ministry for Peasant Affairs and the separation of the Ministry of Information and Culture into two separate ministries. Here is the explanation given by Captain Thomas Sankara. First of all, he discusses the characteristics of the Ministry for Peasant Affairs:

[Begin Sankara recording] The Ministry of Agriculture is traditionally supposed to take charge of farmers in the rural areas, but in reality, as we have observed here as well as in other countries, the Ministry of Agriculture has rather occupied itself with technical structures — extension services, research institutes, and technical management. The Ministry of Agriculture has also recruited officers at all levels in the area of farming as well as stockbreeding. However, today we [words indistinct] we have pledged to transform agriculture [words indistinct] from the archaic and feudal type. Therefore, now we are obliged to work together with our farmers, considering their role in the transformation of this agriculture and the support they give to our economy. You will agree with me that an agricultural engineer is not necessarily someone who can mobilize farmers, and a person who mobilizes farmers is also not necessarily an agricultural engineer. It is a pity that after a long and difficult period of training, our agricultural engineers, who have a very high scientific level, did not have any political training. [passage omitted]

The Ministry of Peasant Affairs is a ministry whose major assignment will be to tour all the rural areas, visit the farmers of Burkina Faso, and know their individual problems. They will have at their disposal equipment and means that are more oriented toward the rural areas than the cities: I mean cross country vehicles with [words indistinct], farming implements, audio visual aids for film shows, cameras and loud speakers, a team of translators of national languages, and liaison officers. They will pay weekly visits to the hinterland to meet the local people, talk to the farmers [words indistinct]. The minister of peasant affairs must be a strong and number one defender of the farmers. The minister of agriculture did not have the time or the opportunity to do this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The comrade president of the Republic now explains why the Ministry of Information and Culture has been separated.

[Begin Sankara recording] The Ministry of Culture is absolutely indispensable, for the reason that — we know and we have never lost sight of it, — what we have been able to achieve in Burkina Faso could only be done through a certain mobilization, a cultural awareness which served as a vehicle, a strong driving force [word indistinct]. Culture, therefore, had to cease to be dependent on other ministries. [passage omitted]

What do we expect from the new team? The major task for the new team is to ensure the successful implementation of the 5-year development plan. You know that nothing is more difficult than starting off an engine, a machine as objectively constructed as a development plan. [words indistinct] but this engine, this machine is quite heavy, and the new cabinet should understand and know its task, its mission, its responsibility toward the implementation of this 5-year development plan. But the new government should be able to show that 3 years after [the revolution] we now have a cabinet of understanding people [words indistinct] that is, persons who have discarded the petty bourgeoisie ambitions of power. There are two ways to perceive power. There are those who want power for the privileges that go with it and for their self promotion, and therefore who seek [word indistinct] in addition to power, and there are those who want power as a means to accomplish a mission of [words indistinct]. Therefore, when one is given a (?public) post, and one has the ambition to serve his people interests, then this is the time to demonstrate it. [end recording]

GHANA

PNDC Member Returns From USSR, DPRK Visits

AB091845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Brigadier Mensah-Wood, today returned home after a 2-nation tour of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The visits were at the invitation of the governments of the two countires.

Brig Mensah-Wood told newsmen on arrival that the visit offered him the opportunity to learn more about the two countries. He said he was impressed about the self-reliant path the people of the DPRK have taken and their determination to boost agricultural production and the manufacture of simple goods. He noted that irrigation plays a major role in the economic development of that country where constant food production has been ensured in all the provinces. The PNDC member said Ghana can be self-sufficient in food production if arable lands in the country are put under irrigation.

Brig Mensah-Wood described the contribution being made by the Armed Forces of North Korea to the development of their nation as immense. This is because of their involvement in engineering and other constructional works.

In the Soviet Union, the PNDC member visited military institutions as well as the Interior Ministry and learned about immigration procedures, crime combatting, and how problems relating to prisoners are tackled.

Also back home was the secretary for labor and social welfare, W.H. Yeboah, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Welfare.

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Comments on Nonaligned Summit

AB091805 Dakar PANA in French
1540 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bissau, 9 Sep (ANG/PANA) — President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau said the election of his country as vice president of the nonaligned countries is an incontestable recognition by the movement of the principles and objectives which today constitute the "cornerstone" of Guinea-Bissau's foreign policy. The Guinea-Bissau head of state stated this last Sunday [7 Sep] on his return from Harare where he participated from 1 to 6 September in the eighth summit of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

"This illustrates our objective of playing an active role in international life and effectively participating in solving problems facing the international community." President Vieira also pointed out that Guinea-Bissau will once again demonstrate its desire to contribute positively to the building of a peaceful world of justice and friendship between peoples in order to establish a new international order.

Discussing the deliberations at the summit, the head of state of Guinea-Bissau stressed that the "explosive" situation in southern Africa was deeply analyzed and was the object of a special declaration adopted on that part of the continent. All member countries of the movement unanimously saw the need for the adoption of global and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

According to President Bernardo Vieira, the eighth summit touched on the main areas of tension and conflict in the world, especially Western Sahara, Chad, the Middle East, the Gulf war, Central America, and southern Asia. Economic issues and North-South dialogue were discussed by the heads of state and government, and were contained in the conference program of action.

IVORY COAST

AFP: Ship Smuggling Arms To Ghana Opposition Seized

AB091433 Paris AFP in English
1425 GMT 9 Sept 86

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 9 (AFP) — Officials in the West African state of Ivory Coast on Tuesday [9 Sep] partly confirmed press reports from neighboring Ghana that they had seized a ship suspected of carrying arms for a Ghanaian opposition group. Colonel Botty, who heads the Ivory Coast territorial police, said the *Hercules One*, a vessel flying the Ghanaian flag, was arrested last week along the Ivorian coast without valid berthing documents and following a tip-off.

He said the incident was being investigated, but denied any knowledge of the Ghanaian reports and did not say whether the vessel was headed towards Ghana when it was intercepted. He also said the ship had not yet been searched.

Earlier Ghanaian newspapers quoted the country's intelligence services as saying on Monday [?that the] boat was controlled by a dissident group led by Lieutenant Joshua Hamidou of the United States-based World Vision International and Godfrey Osei, a Ghanaian exiled in the United States.

The Ivorian disclosure comes only days after talks between President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and a member of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is also responsible for defence. Their talks centered on security in the West African sub-region and observers here believed the latest incident was also discussed at the meeting.

The Ghanaian reports affirmed that the dissidents, who planned to overthrow the government of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, had instructions for an attack on several targets in the capital Accra.

The dissidents' reported targets included the Akosombo hydroelectric dam, Ghana's ports, and other vital installations. They were also said to be planning to kidnap Ghana's high commissioner in Lagos, Brigadier Adu Bediako and use him as a hostage to demand a political ransom.

According to the reports, Godfrey Osei, Lieutenant-Colonel Ekow Denis, and some other Ghanaians connected with the incident were arrested in Abidjan. However the Ivory Coast authorities denied any knowledge of any arrests.

Ghanaian officials said the naming of Mr Osei appeared to link the latest incident with the seizure in Brazil last March of a Panamanian-registered ship carrying six tonnes of weapons and other military equipment bound for Ghana.

At the time the Ghana Government accused Mr Osei of buying the shipment, which included grenades, inflatable boats, machine guns, pistols, and rifles, to topple the PNDC Government.

Since February 1983, Mr Osei, 40, has allegedly been involved in several attempts to overthrow Flt-Lt Rawlings. He escaped from prison along with a group of Ghanaians in June of that year and has since been living in the United States.

Earlier this year, Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah held talks with government officials of neighboring Ivory Coast and Togo on security along their countries' common borders.

LIBERIA

Doe Grants Clemency To Former Guard Officers

AB082132 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has granted clemency to Brigadier General (Emmanuel Seyon), former commander of the Executive Mansion Guard Batallion, and Major (Ernest Wreh) of the same batallion. An Executive Mansion release said today, quoting Dr Doe, that he was releasing the

two officers on humanitarian grounds, as well as his desire to promote unity and reconciliation among the Liberian people.

It can be recalled that both Gen (Seyon) and Maj (Wreh) were charged and later detained in the aftermaths of the April 1, 1985 attempt on Dr Doe's life by the late Lieutenant Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, former executive officer at the Executive Mansion Batallion.

Dr Doe has therefore directed the ministers of defense and justice to have the two former officers released from further detention without delay.

Foreign Minister Blamo Departs for 'Foreign Parts'
AB092138 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Dr J. Bernard Blamo, today departed Monrovia on official visits to foreign parts. Pending Minister Blamo's return, deputy foreign minister, Mr David N. (Taha) will act as foreign minister.

Johnson-Sirleaf's 'Disappearance' Investigated
AB091508 Paris AFP in French
1434 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 9 September (AFP) — The Liberian security forces have started an inquiry into what the government has described as the "mysterious disappearance" of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, leader of the Liberia Action Party (LAP, an opposition party), It was learned from an official source on Tuesday following an independent newspaper's announcement on Monday that the former finance minister is in the United States.

Mr David Barshall, assistant head of the Immigration Department, said he knew nothing about how Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf obtained an exit visa and the date of her departure.

The *Suntimes* newspaper said in its editorial on Monday that Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf is now in the United States where she said that she had fled because of threats to her life. An independent source has indicated that she left Liberia last Monday by a special plane which left the Roberts International Airport in the capital.

The independent newspaper *Daily Observer* citing sources close to LAP on Tuesday reported that the former minister is to address the committee of the American Congress concerning U.S. aid to Liberia and the results of the recent presidential election. According to the newspaper, she will also meet with officials of the International Monetary Fund and of Amnesty International.

Commodity Shortages Reported; 'Prices Skyrocket'
AB101018 Paris AFP in English 0817
GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 10 (AFP) — An acute shortage of consumer goods and drugs has hit Liberia, with the price of available commodities being steadily hiked. Normal life in the West African state has been severely affected by the shortage as supermarkets and other business centres now have little or no sugar, baking powder, milk and other essential commodities, while the prices of table salt, toilet tissue, butter and sardines have been increased by 25-100 percent.

A can of baking powder sold five months ago at one dollar is now priced at five dollars while the price for a bag of salt has gone up six times in less than four months. Bakers and pastry makers now pay 70 dollars for a 100-pound bag of sugar, 50 dollars more than the cost six weeks ago.

Drugs like chloroquine, amplicine, tetracycline and other commonly-used antibiotics have also been affected by the price increases and several pharmacies have run out of drugs.

Many businessmen in interviewed here have blamed the acute shortage of goods and drugs on the big introduction of Liberian five-dollar coins to make up for a scarcity of U.S. dollars — used as the national currency. They claim the (?move) has caused acute foreign exchange problems.

The decline in availability of foreign exchange is also attributed to the slow response of foreign investors to the many invitations by Mr Doe's government. As the foreign exchange crisis deepens, one of Liberia's biggest groups, T. Choithram and Sons, Liberia, has announced the temporary closure of two of its Monrovia supermarkets, that once grossed some two million dollars a year. The company said it was forced to close the two supermarkets because of the unavailability of foreign exchange to continue importing goods. "Only those who are strong will remain in business until the end of the year", one prominent businessman remarked.

Ruling Party Youth Condemn Opposition Leaders
AB091012 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The National Youth Wing of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has accused leaders of the three opposition parties of being responsible for the socioeconomic problems in the Second Republic. It said the opposition leaders' refusal to work with President Samuel K. Doe was having a negative impact on the nation. According to LINA [*Liberian News Agency*], the NDPL Youth Wing chairman, Mr Maxwell Kabah, also said the opposition leaders were not honest enough to tell the Liberian people the true story about national issues, but instead created fear and intimidation among the people.

Mr Kabah made the statement yesterday at a press conference called by the NDPL Youth Wing to react to allegations by opposition parties that the NDPL government was responsible for the existence of mass graves at Camp Belle Yella in Lofa

County. The NDPL youth chairman observed that because the opposition no longer enjoys the confidence of the Liberian people, and do not believe in the rule of law, they have engaged in spreading lies and creating violence.

According to LINA, the NDPL Youth Wing then called on the government to know that the three opposition leaders are obstacles to the peace and stability of Liberia, and that a solution must be found to their attitudes, since they do not believe in the rule of law. Chairman Kabah said while the Youth Wing does not dispute the possibility of mass graves existing in Camp Belle Yella, it seriously questions the validity of the statement that the NDPL government was responsible for the existence of these graves. He said Messrs Edward Kesselly, Jackson F. Doe, (as heard) have adequate knowledge about the mass graves seen in Belle Yella, since they were members of the True Hig Party, which established the prison.

Mr Kabah said the NDPL youths were not impressed with some religious leaders who continue to render support to the three opposition leaders clandestinely, with the view of bringing about peace in the country. [sentence as heard] The NDPL youth chairman then called on all peace-loving Liberians not to defy the constitution of the land, as it is the only protection for all in the society.

ANGOLA

Castro Lays Wreath at Neto Tomb in Luanda

MB091615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In Luanda early this morning, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, laid a wreath at the tomb of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution.

Accompanying President Fidel Castro Ruz to the People's Palace was Colonel Pedro Maria Tohna Pedale, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of defense.

Castro Visits Dos Santos, Reiterates Support

For Havana accounts of the visit to Angola by Cuban leader Fidel Castro, including his talks with President Eduardo dos Santos, see the Cuba section of the 9 September Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Responsibility for Maputo Blasts

LD091916 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In a communique issued in Lisbon today, the Mozambique rebel group Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] claims that a military operation it carried out last Saturday in Maputo caused the death of seven policemen. The official explanation for last Saturday's explosions at the Army ammunition stores in the Mozambique capital states that they were caused by the intense heat. However, Renamo immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions and also for those at the municipal market.

In today's communique the rebels say that 120 men, split into various groups, were involved in the attack on Maputo. The targets were the ammunition dump, the municipal market, and two police stations in Liberdade District, where the seven police officers were killed.

The communique quotes Renamo President Afonso Dlakhama to the effect that the actions against Maputo are going to be stepped up and that Renamo will make its presence felt with military operations on the 25th of this month; 25 September is Mozambique Army Day, and a year ago there were explosions at the Army ammunition dump, described by the Maputo authorities as an accident, but claimed by Renamo as a military operation.

NAMIBIA

NP Leader Opens Party Congress in Windhoek

MB091830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek, Sep 9, SAPA — Forced integration could seriously affect minority groups in SWA/Namibia, the leader of the National Party [NP] in South-West, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek today, SWABC news reported.

Opening the 45th congress of the NP, at which he was re-elected leader of the party, Mr Pretorius said minority groups could be seriously affected if the principle of voluntary association between ethnic groups is not maintained statutory. [as received]

He said the NP was prepared to abandon forced racial segregation for the sake of better racial relations. The party will, however, not readily accept forced integration.

He said the grouping of people on the basis of free association should have legal protection. It was essential for the NP to strengthen contact with other groups and their leaders. This kind of cooperation was more important than seeking contact with SWAPO.

Mr Jan de Wet and Mr Frans van Zyl were elected vice-chairmen of the Nationalist Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Denies RSA Involvement in Stockholm Bombings

MB091630 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Louis Nel says there is no truth to allegations that Pretoria was behind a bomb blast at ANC offices in Stockholm yesterday. The deputy information minister has told a Johannesburg newspaper that there is no evidence to back up the ANC claim. The representative of the banned organization in Stockholm appeared on Swedish television claiming the blast could only have been the work of South African agents. Extensive damage was caused to the buildings. The bomb had apparently been placed in a door leading to the ANC offices' annex. The four people in the office at the time were not injured.

P.W. Botha Issues Statement on King Meeting

MB091552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 9, SAPA — The "frustrated attempt" by Mrs Coretta Scott King to visit Mr P.W. Botha this morning was "a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud," the state president's office said in a press statement today.

The statement said that notwithstanding his full programme, Mr Botha had made time to comply with Mrs King's request to meet him at his offices at Tuynhuys at noon today.

"The state president was awaiting Mrs King's arrival, but she informed him shortly after 12 via her secretary that she would be unable to keep her appointment.

"Mrs King didn't keep her appointment with Minister Barend du Plessis, acting minister of foreign affairs, on Monday 8 September either," the statement said.

"In a letter which was delivered at the state president's office later, Mrs King writes that she is deeply pained about the fact that she has been subjected to extraordinary local and international pressure since she had arrived in South Africa.

"According to her letter, Mrs King would like to meet the state president on a later occasion under different circumstances."

The statement said Mrs King's "frustrated attempt" to visit the state president and in so doing to be "informed of the positive socio-economic and political reform in South Africa" was "yet again a sad reflection on those who find themselves in a make-believe world of political fraud and who are unable or unwilling to have their actions exposed to the harsh light of reality."

"They fear that the truth about South Africa may influence influential but uniformed persons to be less gullible and better equipped to act objectively."

The state president had intended to inform Mrs King of conditions at Crossroads and Khayelitsha, "since there are apparently those in South Africa who take pleasure in displaying only the negative aspects of South Africa to foreign visitors."

"The state president intended to inform Mrs King inter alia that the prevailing conditions in Crossroads were the result of an orchestrated attempt by the United Democratic Front to keep people there. Dr Allan Boesak took a lead in this.

"During his visit in January 1985, Senator Edward Kennedy advised the inhabitants not to move, although he described Crossroads as one of the worst townships he had ever seen.

"Despite invitations, Sen Kennedy refused to visit Khayelitsha. Mrs King and her entourage did not visit Khayelitsha either."

The statement said that in view of attempts by Archbishop Desmond Tutu "and others" to "keep Mrs King uninformed and to withold the real state of affairs from her," the state president had intended to relay a number of facts about Khayelitsha to Mrs King.

These were that as many as 5136 houses had already been built in the township; 17,912 serviced sites had been provided; there was a secondary school with 14 primary schools, and a further six primary schools would be ready in November.

From January 1985 to the present as many as 12,500 sites had been developed — an average of 625 a month, the statement said.

Three community centres, six clinics and two shopping complexes had been erected.

"At this stage, housing is already being provided to approximately 126,500 people.

"The government has already spent R139 million on this development."

King Said Pressured by UDF Over Botha Meeting
MB100746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 10 Sept 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 10, SAPA — A political storm has engulfed Mrs Coretta King after the visiting American civil-rights leader yesterday buckled to United Democratic Front [UDF] pressures by ducking out of pre-arranged meetings with "establishment" leaders such as the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The United States Governemnt has effectively "disowned" Mrs King by dismissing as "a misconception" suggestions that the report she is preparing for President Reagan on her trip to South Africa will carry an official stamp, said a spokesman for the U.S. Government. "She is here purely in her private capacity as a guest of the church, and her failure to meet President Botha does not therefore require an official reaction," he said.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said last night the UDF had urged Mrs King not to see Mr Botha "because we do not want her dignified presence in South Africa to be used for propaganda purposes by the South African Government." He said Mrs King did not need to speak to Mr Botha to hear the same propaganda that South Africans were exposed to daily on SABC-TV and "other government mouthpieces." Dr Boesak dismissed an attack on him by Chief Buthelezi as "not worthy of response" and said he would attempt to meet Mrs King today and would urge Mrs Winnie Mandela to do the same.

Mrs King's press liaison officer, Mr Ofield Dukes, said last night meetings had not yet been finalised with Mrs Mandela and Dr Boesak, but "Mrs King is certainly disposed towards seeing them." Mr Dukes said Mrs King was "anxious to meet with UDF people and as broad a cross-section of political leaders in South Africa as possible." However, he was unwilling to comment on why Mrs King had cancelled her scheduled meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

Asked whether the meeting with Mr Botha had been called off in response to pressure from Mrs Mandela, Dr Boesak and the UDF he said: "We don't want to get into that."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mrs Mandela were not available for comment last night.

Mrs King is due to leave Cape Town today for Johannesburg and will hold a press conference in the city tomorrow.

Buthelezi Accuses Blacks of Using Coretta King
MB100443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2301 GMT 9 Sept 86

[Text] Ulundi Sept 9 SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today accused some black South Africans of not wanting Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr Martin Luther King, to be "part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black" in the Republic. In a statement released to SAPA in which he commented on Mrs King's decision not to meet the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and also not to meet him, Chief Buthelezi outlined the goals voiced by Dr King in his book ***Where Do We Go From Here?*** These indicated that social change aimed for in the USA at the time of publication "must be non-violent".

In his statement Chief Buthelezi said, "Millions of black South Africans endorse every word of this statement, but others do not want Mrs King to be part of the process of reconciliation between black and white and black and black." He alleged that Dr King had been fired by Christian principles, but was also fired "by a pragmatism that made him a true leader. He refused to lead his people into failure," Chief Buthelezi said. "The life and martyrdom of Martin Luther King is belittled by blacks in South Africa who want to make party-political use out of Mrs King."

He said that as Mrs King apologised over the phone for not seeing him, his "heart bled for her as the widow of a figure we revere. My respect for Mrs Coretta Scott King as the widow of Dr Martin Luther King will not be diminished," the statement said.

Buthelezi Speaks on Education, Loyalty Pledge
MB070543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 7 Sep 86

[SAPA Pr wire service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Eshowe, Sunday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on teachers not dedicated to using education as "a weapon for liberation" to leave KwaZulu schools.

There could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal with all races in every walk of life, he said here yesterday.

Meanwhile, he told student teachers at Eshowe College of Education, it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system. Teachers were in the forefront of the struggle, and they did what they did as "liberators of black South Africa," the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

Inkatha was proud of the vast army of teachers who did all they could, in terrible circumstances, to provide pupils with the best possible education. For the KwaZulu government and Inkatha, education was in the forefront of the struggle for full freedom and they saw teachers as comrades in this liberatory struggle.

It was now time that every teacher in KwaZulu heard him when he said that those who were not with the KwaZulu government in the struggle had no right to be drawing a salary from it. They were there under false pretences. There had been a great "hoo-ha" in some quarters about the pledge of loyalty teachers had been asked to sign, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn. For him it was a simple matter, Chief Buthelezi said. The people wanted the "struggle for liberation" to succeed and KwaZulu was with the people in this .

"If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us. Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do elsewhere."

He promised that he would put the issue of teachers' pledges to the people for their judgement at his next rally in Durban.

It was not white money — "it is not the money of the enemy" — which had been used to build and equip schools and train teachers. It was black people's money, received from ordinary taxpayers.

Poverty-stricken parents not only swelled the coffers of the state every time they bought a tin of food, they took money directly from their own pockets for the cost of schooling, in fulfilment of the black dream of giving their children a better chance in life.

Those who burnt, destroyed and looted schools spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children. Teachers who sided with such despicable behaviour did not deserve the honour of being called teachers. They were free to refuse to sign KwaZulu's pledge. But in doing so they were saying bluntly that they refused to use education "as a weapon in our struggle."

Those teachers who agreed with the slogan, "Liberation now, education later," were also free to leave KwaZulu schools. The KwaZulu government would continue using education as a means of liberation.

Buthelezi Urges White-Black Farm Cooperation
MB100822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 10, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today made an impassioned plea to the country's white farmers to form partnerships with black farmers in order to help boost production and beat the effects of sanctions. Addressing Natal Agricultural Union's 96th congress in Durban today, the KwaZulu chief minister said it was certain sanctions would lead to unemployment, unrest, and increased dissatisfaction with the free enterprise system. "There is a job that white farmers can do which nobody else can ... white farmer must meet with black farmer. They must sit down together and become partners in the development of free enterprise in agriculture." White farmers could not relegate the problem of the development of black agriculture to the government.

Chief Buthelezi cited the example of assistance given over the years by Free State farmers to those in Lesotho, saying the

farmers had provided expertise, equipment and "a farmer's sympathy with farmers." In Natal, farmers faced a serious problem. Boycotting of coal in overseas markets was going to cause the cancellation of coal contracts, resulting in the return of thousands of black miners to their rural homes. Every effort should be made to employ these people in agriculture. "There is an integrated economic network of forces which could be mobilised to produce the kind of partnership between black and white which is now desperately necessary if we are going to face up to the challenges of sanctions and the upward spiralling of violence. The government cannot survive sanctions without effective white/black partnerships on the ground."

Commentary Urges 'Realism' in Considering Sanctions
MB100518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The European Community, approaching the end of a three-month deadline for approving its own package of sanctions against South Africa, has been unable to reach consensus on it.

Perhaps the failure of the weekend meeting of foreign ministers should not have come as a surprise. West Germany and Portugal had expressed their opposition to sanctions when the package was put together last June. Their reiteration of that stand, even after a British capitulation, confirms the falseness of the concerted campaign of the past few months to break down the opposition of the Thatcher government by portraying it as isolated in the Commonwealth and the European Community.

But such development, after three months of the most intensive lobbying for sanctions throughout the West, also do more than merely confirm earlier standpoints. At least in some quarters they signal an increasingly acute awareness, now that the crunch has come, of the hazards attached to going along with the sanctions herd.

It is being manifested in widely diverse spheres. *Time* magazine states in a recent special report: Reagan is right in asserting that South Africa plays an important role in the global balance... it could be dangerous if American foreign policy is once again driven by a moral rampage against an unpopular pro-Western state. The magazine concludes: The long-term interests of both the U.S. and South Africans, black and white, will require a tortuous and careful sorting out of extremely complex factors rather than a headlong rush towards confrontation.

And on Sunday Dr Henry Kissinger, writing in *The Washington Post*, warned: The West cannot in good conscience demand power sharing in South Africa unless it has the courage to affirm that it will not exercise its pressure in order to bring into power the kind of arbitrary and brutal government that exists in Ethiopia, Uganda, Cambodia, or Nicaragua.

None of this augurs any kind of dramatic retreat from sanctions, even if a magazine like *Time* now admits that they can be counter-productive. The sanctions bandwagon has acquired a momentum that makes it, for the moment, unstoppable. Too many economic and political vested interests are tied to it. Too many public careers are prospering from it.

But the wall of self-righteous complacency behind which the sanctions campaigners built up their attack is showing cracks. Where presentations of facts and the reservations of moderate governments previously went unheeded, the prospect of actually going ahead now with sanctions is eliciting some signs of reassessment. Among some of the protagonists at least there is a dawning consciousness that the issue of democratic reform in South Africa is not so simple as they had imagined.

What effects this may have remains to be seen. But if the collective insanity of sanctions is to end this is where the process must begin — in a return to realism in considering the implications of such actions.

Memorial Service Held for Executed ANC Members
MB091601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The three ANC members hanged in Pretoria this morning have been described as casualties of the struggle at a memorial service. Acting general secretary for the South African Council of Churches, Saul Jacobs, recited to the lunch time service in Johannesburg, Andrew Zondo's last words. Reverend Jacobs said Mr Zondo's final words were that a revolutionary knows his life is not an end in itself. The priest then said the deaths of the three convicted of murder refueled his commitment to change in South Africa.

Meanwhile, France has slammed Pretoria for carrying on with the executions. A ministry spokesman said his country deplores the action and regrets the South African Government ignored its call for clemency. [passage omitted]

Work Stops at Free State Coal Mine Due to Strike
MB091204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Work at the GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation] group's Beatrix Coal Mine in the Free State has stopped becuase of a strike by most of the 7,200 mineworkers. A GENCOR spokesman says negotiations are under way with the National Union of Mineworkers, but the reason for the strike is not yet known.

Over 20 Schools To Remain Closed to End of Year
MB100452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 9, SAPA — More than 20 schools in the eastern Cape and others in the Johannesburg area will be closed for the rest of the year, a statement from the director general of the Department of Education and Training, released by the Bureau for Information, said today. The statement by Dr Braam Fourie said "disruptions ... and boycott actions ... which occurred at certain schools during recent months, particularly in the

eastern Cape, the Johannesburg region and at a few individual schools in other areas .... make it impossible to pursue meaningful and effective education and the department has had no alternative but to suspend classes at individual schools from time to time."

Though in recent weeks steps had been taken to "normalise" the situation and to "create opportunities for pupils to continue with their education in an atmosphere of order, calmness and discipline," it was clear that at the schools under consideration "the interests of neither pupil nor parent could be served by allowing the situation of zero attendance or serious disruption of education to continue indefinitely," the department said. The "continued absence" of pupils in the eastern Cape had created a situation where the closure of more than 20 schools until December 31 this year was imminent. The closure of more schools in the eastern Cape and others in the Johannesburg area had become "unavoidable" the department said. Reasons for this decision were that no pupils had registered at certain schools and where pupils had registered, no "effective education" could take place in the third term because of continued disruption and poor attendance.

Many of these schools had also experienced serious disruptions during the first and second quarters. Due to disruptions in 1985, many of these schools used the first term to complete syllabuses and examinations of the previous year, and had only started with the 1986 syllabus at the beginning of the second term. It was clear in these cases it was "no longer possible to reach the scholastic standards set for this year" and there was "no sense" in considering the resumption of education. These schools had to be closed for the rest of the year.

The department said "everything possible" would be done to minimise the effect on teachers of closures, though the services of some temporary teachers would be terminated. Some teachers would be transferred to areas where schools were functioning, while others were already involved in in-service training programmes. Details concerning the closure of individual schools were being finalised at local level and information concerning the number of schools and names of schools would be made available in due course, the department said. The department would "do everything possible in consultation with the communities concerned" to ensure that effective education be resumed in January 1987.

Soweto Students 'Trickle' Back to Classes

MB100736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0724 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 10, SAPA — Soweto secondary pupils trickled back to school today to start the last term of the year. Most pupils were still either on their way to school or milling outside the school yards after 8am — starting time for school. Only a negligible number of schools held assembly. By 8.45am many pupils were still on their way to school, a common feature of Soweto schools throughout the year.

There were more pupils in the streets than at schools some of which stood empty except for teachers.

At Orlando West High, pupils attended the morning assembly while a large number of their colleagues who arrived late waited outside the school premises. The pupils said they were uncertain which schools the Department of Education and Training (DET) was going to close. "We are watching the situation and wonder what criteria is DET going to use to choose schools to close," a pupil said. Primary schools were normal.

Unemployment Increasing Among Blacks, Asians

MB091926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA — Unemployment among blacks and Asians in South Africa for the month of June this year has risen compared with the same period last year, the Central Statistical Services (CSS) says.

In its news release, the CSS says that for Asians, the estimated number of unemployed for June 1986 compared with June 1985 shows that the number increased from 22,700 to 30,525 — or by 34.2 per cent.

The average unemployment figures for Asians for the first six months of 1986 shows increases of 33.8 and 40.4 per cent for males and females respectively over those for the same period last year.

Of the 906,552 Asians in the country, 601,949 were regarded as "non-economically active," and 304,603 as "economically active."

For blacks, the estimated number of unemployed for June this year compared with the corresponding period in 1985 shows that the number "increased from 495,000 to 519,000, or by 4.8 per cent."

Unemployment in respect of males rose by 11.9 per cent, while the number of females dropped by 0.01 per cent.

"The total number of economically active persons increased by 3.3 per cent between June 1985 and June 1986," the CSS says.

PAC Official Calls for Mandatory Sanctions

MB081211 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress, the PAC, at the United Nations, Comrade Gora Ebrahim, says only an internal liberation struggle by the people of South Africa can solve the conflict in that country. He told the ZBC that sanctions will play an important role in weakening the strength of the Pretoria regime. Comrade Ebrahim said, however, that the proposed sanctions against South Africa should not be selective but mandatory if they are going to be effective. He condemned the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and West Germany, as

well as Israel, who are using the excuse that sanctions will harm blacks in South Africa for opposing the imposition of sanctions.

Comrade Ebrahim welcomed the decision by the recent Non-aligned Movement summit to give more material aid for the struggle against apartheid.

Minister Sees 'New Impetus' to Trade With Taiwan

MB080707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The South African minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawid de Villiers, said earlier that discussions between his delegation and senior officials of the Republic of China, as well as the conference he attended in Taipei had given new impetus to trade and cooperation agreements between the two countries.

Speaking on his return from a visit to the Republic of China, Japan, and Britain, Dr de Villiers said that businessmen in these countries are still trying to promote trade with South Africa although there was concern, particularly in Japan, about possible government action against South Africa.

Tutu Says Church 'Could Never Espouse Violence'

MB100531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Archbishop Tutu has said that the church in South Africa could never espouse violence. In an interview broadcast on Vatican Radio the archbishop said that it was understandable that black militants did not look favorably on the church when it said that it wanted to seek a way that was not violent while the only language they understood was that of violence. He said that the church as a church could never condone violence. Its ministers were ministers of reconciliation. The archbishop said that when the church spoke out in favor of the poor and the alienated it was accused of political activism.

Information Bureau Releases 10 Sep Unrest Report

MB100901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 10, SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information's unrest report for today:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (9 September) to 06h00 (10 September)

"In Tantyi, Grahamstown, 16-year-old Florence Malani was stabbed to death at about 10h00 by a group of about 30 blacks, who then attempted to set her body alight.

"In KwaMashu, Natal, an unidentified black man was killed last night at 20h45 when three shots were fired at a group of people that gathered at a private house. Fourteen-year-old Nqiba Mnlonipheni was wounded. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the group with tear smoke.

"Most of the country experienced a quiet day. The most incidents, three in each area, occurred in Soweto and on the east Rand. The three incidents of stone throwing on the east Rand were minor and caused R380 damage. In Soweto two of the incidents were robberies.

"A few other police divisions, four out of the nineteen country-wide, reported only one minor incident each."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Newspaper Seizure

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 7 September says: "The Natal Supreme Court has demonstrated anew the protection which an independent judiciary can provide against governments who, by fiat, limit the rights of the citizen through excesses of power." The editorial says the Natal Supreme Court decision has caused junior police officers to lose their power to "arbitrarily order the removal from the streets of whole issues of newspapers." "In invalidating sections of the regulations permitting the seizure and closure of newspapers, three judges were pretty forthright in their comments on the powers which the Minister of Law and Order had arrogated to himself."

Open Letter to Tambo

Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *Die Vaderland*, writes an open letter to ANC leader Oliver Tambo in his "Another Voice" column on the same page and says that he and many other South Africans are concerned with the confrontation South Africa is headed for. Pakendorf says that South Africans will resist sanctions with "all our ingenuity and all our might" and South Africans "can hold the line for a very, very long time. It won't be easy and your — and my — black brethren will suffer most. I understand that this may suit your revolutionary aims." Pakendorf points out that the "people starving and becoming desperate" now will go on being hungry and desperate after Tambo takes over, if he does take over. "There is no doubt now that not you and not anybody else can bring the State to its knees. It is simply not possible. We can hang in there for decades, and will. Make no mistake about it. We, too, have learnt something; that is, those of us who are not afraid to face facts. It is that you and yours are also here to stay, a permanent part of the political scene which has to be dealt with." Pakendorf says that white South Africans don't intend becoming a "tolerated minority in a society with values that are strange to us." He suggests that a strategy be devised to "get Messrs Sisulu, Mbeki, Mandela and others out of jail without a subsequent loss of face in Pretoria and without threatening the State. If that can be achieved, we may succeed in getting a discussion going."

RSA Approaching 'Violent Stalemate'

Page 29 features an extract from an article by Lawrence Schlemmer in *Indicator SA*, a quarterly report from the University of Natal. Schlemmer writes that South Africa "can be said to be in a state approaching violent stalemate." He points out that "there is little or no sign of the Government intending to deviate from a central principle of its policy — the preservation of a separate

white political power base" and "there is considerable delegation of authority to lower tiers but no evidence of a devolution of powers". He also points out that the reactions of black groups to attempts by the government to involve them in negotiations appear to be influenced by: "Deep sense of estrangement from, and hostility towards, the present Government;" "A suspicion that the Government,as it is at present orientated , will not agree to relinquishing overriding powers in any co-operative system of power-sharing and "an absence of cohesive organisation underpinning much of black leadership in South Africa." Schlemmer believes that "a period lies ahead of sustained coercion and repression of extra-institutional political activity in the townships." "There is an assumption frequently expressed in the private sector, that a series of systematic reforms will deflect events out of the mire of the stalemate," however, "socio-economic reforms will have little effect. Black aspirations are not too clearly focused on major political change for piecemeal reform to be effective." Schlemmer says there are three possibilities of movement: First, "if South Africa's conflict cannot be resolved at the centre it can perhaps be addressed through negotiation at local or regional level;" second, "another hope lies in a responsible facilitating role by realistic European or US politicians, provided that they do not set demands for deadlines;" third, "it is conceivable that the stalemate will incline the Government to widen its own framework for potential negotiations, and some black groupings to think in terms of (genuine) power-sharing and compromise rather than a pure and uncompromising struggle for total power."

SADF Withdrawal Wanted

Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 7 September on the deliberate "disinformation" of the Bureau for Information. "Why does the Commissioner of Police insist that what his 'security' forces are doing in our townships must not be reported?" Qwelane says that "last July the police denied they were in Duduza, Nigel and shot at people" when in fact several people had been shot dead and youths had been sjambokked and herded into a makeshift camp of barbed wire — despite a statement by SAP headquarters that there was " 'no unrest' " in Duduza. Qwelane says that one cannot wonder why decent law abiding citizens "clamour for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the 'security' " forces from the townships.

SUNDAY STAR on Information Credibility

"A Government that insists on taking over the functions of the information media in 'unrest areas' must ensure that the facts it supplies are as accurate as possible. Without that it loses credibility; rumour proliferates and the public will assume that the authorities have something to hide," says a page 16 editorial. Referring to the trouble in Soweto due to the rent boycotts, the editorial says that "the country was barred from knowing what precisely was going on." "Some of the regulations by which the State seeks to control information about the townships constitute — Natal judges said this week — 'oppressive and gratuitous' interference with the public's right to know." The editorial also says that after the Natal Supreme Court trials the Commissioner of Police imposed "harsh new clamps" on the press. "Are there things the Government prefers to keep out of public view? What can the public believe?" asks the *Sunday Star*.

NAM Summit Focuses on RSA

"The spectre of 'racist', 'criminal' South Africa has hung like a dark cloud over the Non-Aligned Summit [NAM]," says John D'Oliveira on the same page. "Denunciations of the South African Government, of its 'abhorrent' policies and of its 'murderous' repression have featured in almost every speech made at this gathering of leaders representing a claimed two-thirds of the human race." D'Oliveira also says that "fear of South African military attack has been reflected in the elaborate security measures that have been taken to ensure the safety of thousands of leaders, cabinet ministers and top officials from the so-called Third World." "The central theme of the eighth Non-Aligned Summit has been moves to add action to the rhetoric on South Africa, to build up for what is perceived here as the final assault on the hated government in Pretoria."

Nel 'Embarrassment to Government'

John MacLennan writes on the same page that the government's information "supremo, Mr Louis Nel, is fast becoming the man people love to hate." "As the cracks flew thick and fast about a defensive Mr Nel's head in Parliament this week spokesmen for all the major opposition parties agreed: he has become an embarrassment to the Government." MacLennan says Nel's bureau "was responsible for a series of hard-hitting and controversial ads spelling out President Botha's intentions, it has blundered more than once in the potentially explosive job of providing statistics on people killed and injured in the township violence and now — at a time when the country is strapped for cash — it has commissioned a peace pop song."

Court Decision Carries 'Catch-22'

On page 17 of *The Sunday Star* Harvey Tyson says that although the Natal Supreme Court's rejection of some of the widesweeping consorship clauses in the emergency regulations "makes the task of reporting on South Africa's troubles much easier, it carries a Catch-22." "While reporters can be present at a riot, say, there is another unchallenged clause which forbids them to report on any action by Security Forces without the permission of the SAP. Nor is it possible to publish — or even take — any photographs without permission." Therefore the authorities are "still able to censor anything they disagree with concerning their own actions, but that sweeping censorship has been lessened." Tyson says it now "remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court judgements will be honoured or whether the Government will circumvent the judiciary and the spirit of the law by changing the rules."

MPs To Keep Public Informed

David Breier writes on the same page: "The Progressive Federal Party has undertaken to keep the public informed on security force activities despite the curbs on Press reporting." Member of Parliament for Claremont, Jan van Eck, says he sees his role as "using Parliament as a place to expose any security force activities conducted in 'bad faith'." " 'The Government is still sensitive to the role of Parliament,' " says Van Eck. "This enables MPS to enter areas closed to members of the public, including journalists."

Parliament Session Produces 'Hot Air'

David Breier writes in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on pages 13 and 14 that "Mr Chris Heunis [Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning] called a special parliamentary

christening party to show off his latest brainchild. But when the big moment came, the only evidence of the new baby was the wind. The extended session of Parliament was supposed to give birth to the new National Council, which is intended to include blacks. Instead, the session produced a lot of hot air." Breier says that the legislation from Minister Heunis "was to have been the Government's answer to all the accusations that it had reached the end of the line and had no solutions to the country's problems." However, commentators have said that "no black leaders of any stature are willing to touch the National Council with a bargepole in the current political climate," and "until at least the homeland leaders take part in the National Council, the Bill will be stillborn." Breier says that "as Mr Heunis's schemes crumble before their eyes, the Nats seem to have nothing to work for. And this might be one of the reasons President Botha may call a general election — to give them something to work for, namely keeping their seats in Parliament. Nothing concentrates the political mind like an election. And with the recent increase in their paypackets, the Nats might find a whole new purpose in life."

Tutu's 'About-Face' on Sanctions

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 September says: "In a conciliatory charge" Archbishop Desmond Tutu "spelt out the terms on which he would urge an about-face on sanctions." The editorial says it is true that the archbishop very likely does not have the "power to reverse the momentum for sanctions" but the terms should nevertheless be considered since they are in the country's best interests. The steps to be taken proposed by Tutu are: "Lift the state of emergency, remove the army from the townships, release political prisoners and detainees, unban political organisations and begin negotiating a new constitution for an undivided country." "This would set the country on a path where the Tutus and the Bothas could, at last, find common ground and begin to plan a better future."

STAR on Parliamentary Standstill

A second editorial on the same page says that the extra session of Parliament, which ended prematurely last week after 3 weeks of sporadic sittings, was an "expensive and unavoidable mistake." "The one piece of legislation that might have given the session substance, the National Council Bill, did not even come up for debate at all, caught in the doldrums of uncompleted secret negotiations with faceless blacks leaders." The editorial says that "if an impending general election has caused an already sluggish reform machine to grind almost to a halt, then the election should be held this year, and the sooner the better. If the Government is nervous of white resistance to reform, it should get the backlash effects behind it. They matter far less than the need to end unrest and mounting international sanctions by giving blacks real political rights in a context fair to all races."

White Politics in 'Turmoil'

Political correspondent David Braun writes on the same page: "The marathon 1986 session of Parliamentar ended in much the same way as it started: with white politics in turmoil." "Many observers believe that the Government's inablity to show progress on constitutional negotiations is owing to the more conservative posture it has been taking in recent months on the issues of ethnicity and own affairs. This, in turn, is explained by a supposed preparation for a general election and, therefore, a pandering to the right." Braun says that "election fever and anger at not having promised reform legislation to deal with it in the extended session have left the parliamentary parties frustrated and confused." "While politics seem to be all at sea."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 September comments on the type of sanctions which the United States, the EC, and Japan might impose and says "self-interest and skullduggery are also involved in the moves for sanctions." "Knock South Africa and trade better is the motto of these devious sanctioneers." Another aspect of sanctions which the paper finds "galling" is the "assumption that sanctions can be 'limited'." "All sanctions harm South African workers, most of whom are black, especially in the sectors in which sanctions are applied." The editorial says that it "would be better if sanctions were 'limited' to a person like Archbishop Tutu, smugly well-fed and well-housed and always traipsing around the world calling for sanctions, than the poor Blacks who have neither money nor the same security of work be punished because of the sanctions madness inspired by Archibishop Tutu and people like him. No sanctions are good. No sanctions are limited.. And no sanctions will help bring about change. All sanctions will do is make many more blacks suffer."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 September says the world remains divided over the definition of the word terrorism, "for what is regarded as terrrorism by some is regarded by others as a valid way of trying to achieve 'liberation'." The editorial points out that the "ANC makes its presence felt in Harare, lobbying heads of State on behalf of its cause, while in South Africa its terrorists hand in a limpet mine at the parcels counter of a busy store and injure 21 people." The ANC also has discussions with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi "who offers it arms and training facilities in Libya" for terror. "The ANC uses terror, but unlike Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, it is not condemned and outlawed by the US for doing so. We believe we have the right to ask the US: If the ANC links up with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, are you prepared to outlaw it too? If you do not do so, you will stand condemned as hypocrites." The editorial says Al-Qadhdhafi, the ANC, the PLO, the Irish Republican Army, and the Red Brigades among others, use terror for political or religious purposes yet, "countries are prepared to differentiate between one terrorist group and another when there is no difference. All terrorism should be condemned and fought and the organisations and countries responsible should be outlawed. Terrorism is a scourge that must be eliminated — of the earth, and there will be no peace, no human decency, and no security."

No Judicial Inquiry Into Soweto Deaths

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 September says that there will be no judicial inquiry into the Soweto shootings because "the government will not allow one. There will thus be no public questioning of police, township dwellers and other eye-witnesses. There will be no objective judicial assessment based on these varied and possibly conflicting accounts of what happened , why it happened and some or all of the deaths could have been avoided." The "official version is unchallengeable." "According to Suzman [Progressive Federal

Party MP for Houghton] in parliament, Soweto residents are asking why the police are killing their people. Le Grange [Minister of Law and Order] and his colleagues seem to believe it is all a communist revolutionary plot. They seem afraid that a judicial commission might find, as at Sharpeville, Soweto 1976 and Langa last year, that it is less than the whole truth."

Government Reduces Law to 'Absurdity'

Joel Mervis writes on the same page that "in a joint, unanimous decision, Judges Leo, Kumleben and Nienaber of the Natal Provincial division have declared certain government regulations affecting the press to be void and invalid." In the court's view "the government has acted with a reckless defiance of the law and an irresponsible contempt for the basic rights of free speech, Press Freedom, and the citizen's basic right to know what is happening in his own country." Mervis believes that "part of the government's folly is that, in trying to spread the net too wide, it overreaches itself and reduces the law to an absurdity." "What will it do now about these Press regulations that have been declared invalid?" asks Mervis. "It does not seem possible that a government, which is prepared to go to such lengths to gag and punish the Press will allow itself to be frustrated by a mere court decision."

SOWETAN on Archbishop Tutu

"It is nothing short of scandalous for a Christian country such as this to stir up so much controversy over one of the highest amd most respected officers of the Church, Archbishop Desmond Tutu," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 September. "The Church is drawn into controversial matters that do not reflect well on the Government and its all-out campaign to discredit Archbishop Tutu." The editorial says Tutu has "the type of international clout that few people, black or white, can boast of." It also says that he is a courageous and outspoken critic of the government's apartheid policies. "It is almost like a gift from heaven that we have the type of black man who has so much clout and has seemingly reached the pinnacle of success in his particular discipline. Such blacks are rare and it is thus no surprise that we consider him our spiritual and even political leader."

CAPE TIMES on Soweto Shootings

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 5 September comments on the Soweto shootings, the fact that no enquiry is going to be made, and also on the restrictions on the funerals of the victims in the Soweto shooting. The editorial says that the government has now reinstated curbs on press reporting and says this was "devised to protect the police from public scrutiny and to cut off South Africans from reliable information." "Whatever happens, the Nationalist government still seems imbued with the philosophy of the frontiersman whose instinct has always been to shoot first and ask questions later. There is a touching faith in Pretoria in the efficacy of force. Once law and order has been restored, the refrain goes, there will be time enough to negotiate. And so the violence and counter-violence goes on and will continue, presumably, until both sides realize they are getting nowhere. Until such insights at last strike home on both sides it will be a rough ride."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas

A second editorial on the same page says that it seems unlikely that the Group Areas Act will disappear from the statute books. It is a law which has "done more harm to race relations than any other, with the possible exception of influx control." The editorial points out that since May various ministers have warned against the sale of property in white group areas to black, colored, and Indian purchasers. The President's Council must still report on its investigation into the Group Areas Act, but "the government's verkrampte [ultrareactionary] get-tough attitude hardly augurs well for the acceptance of any President's Council recommendations which go beyond the latest Nationalist guidelines."

Power Resides in Parliament

On the same page Stanley Uys writes in his "London Dateline" column that white South African politics has been "getting more than its usual share of publicity in the foreign media, partly because the reconvened session of Parliament has ground to a halt for lack of reform legislation and partly because of the PFP's vigorous performance in the no-confidence debate." The news that Parliament is not functioning properly "seems to confirm that Parliament indeed is irrelevant." However, Uys says that to "suggest that parliamentarians have become irrelevant is naive. Parliament commands the power and the guns and there is nothing irrelevant about power and guns." Uys believes that if there is going to be a negotiated settlement in South Africa, it will have to come from Parliament. "It is the parliamentarians themselves, and in particular the 'new Nats' in the NP caucus who will be the critical actors. The alternatives to negotiation is for whites and blacks to slug it out in a fury of mutually assured destruction." Uys also says that "there is an enduring myth that if the PFP were to walk out of Parliament into the no-man's land which exists between Parliament and the black revolution they would be able, somehow, to create a new South Africa there. It is time this myth was buried finally. A negotiated settlement between whites and blacks will come from Parliament, or it will not come at all, says Uys.

'New Initiative' To Circumvent UN Plan

On page 11 Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 5 September that the " 'new initiative' " increasingly spoken of in Namibia and in South Africa "would seem an obvious attempt to circumvent the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan." Lister says that the " 'new initiative' basically forwards the argument that groups inside the territory should themselves deliberate and negotiate with South Africa for independnence in Namibia. The excuse for the 'new initiative' is that while the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was still a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435, Namibians could not wait indefinitely for independence." Lister believes that the " 'new initiative' sounds like similar 'new initiatives' of the past, all of which wound up in unelected governments of select ethnic groupings , and none of which ever succeeeded in getting the support of the people of Namibia." This initiative is an attempt on the part of the government to "rig a settlement in Namibia which is favourably disposed towards them." "If the interim government want to gain credibility, they should associate themselves with the demands of most political groupings in this country, namely, the implementation of Resolution 435 now," says Lister.

NAMIBIAN on Anniversary

The page 12 editorial in *The Namibian* says: "On August 30, 1985, in the first edition of *The Namibian*, we stated in our editorial that *'The Namibian* is an independent newspaper committed to independence for Namibia. The newspaper will follow an independent editorial policy and will strive to achieve a greater flow of information and open debate.' " *The Namibian* says that it will still adhere to this approach and is "committed not only to an independent media in the country, but also to independence for Namibia which should come about through free and fair elections."

RAPPORT on Political 'Vacuum'

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans says that the fact that the parliamentary session was mostly a "non-happening" underscores the "political vacuum at the forefront of constitutional reform." It also says that it would be "naive to accept that reform in the midst of such unbridled opposition can continue as if nothing is happening." "Talk of an election is still in the air and it is not impossible that the government will ask for an even stronger mandate. If it goes as far as that the government will indeed have to ask for a mandate — and hopefully the voters will give it to the government — not only against all that which they loathe, but also for political solutions which cannot remain in a vacuum indefinitely."

RAPPORT on Gold Price

A second editorial on the same page says that the rise in the gold price does not mean that South Africa's economic problems are solved. It points out the following: the price of gold is unpredictable, it takes time before the benefits of such a price rise affects the consumer favorably, and finally points out that fear that South Africa is going to hold back supplies is one of the reasons for the rise in the price of gold and platinum. "That is no healthy foundation for a gold or platinum windfall," says the editorial.

Alliances Across Color Line Proposed

On the same page Dr Johan van Zyl of the Federated Chamber of Industries says that the "noticeable progress with people relationships and the absence of tension and mistrust between white and black" is what impresses one first in Namibia. Secondly, "the great self-confidence with which the Afrikaans politicians promote the Afrikaner character in the multiracial DTA, which effectively rules the country." Van Zyl says that there is "no question of submissiveness to the black majority." The people in Namibia "initiated political processes, actually people processes, across the color line" and that is something which South Africa accepts slowly. If South Africans want to stand together with blacks against the "revolutionary violence of communism" political alliances must be built across the color line.